REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,717.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1877.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. SIR JOHN LAURENCE, 700 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander Baldwin on MONDAY, the 15th January 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Masulipatam, Negapatam, Pondichery, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on FRIDAY, the 19th January, 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. VINGORLA, 572 Tons, 138 H. P., Commander N. R. Sayers, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. T. M. Williams, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SUNDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
SS. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JANUARY.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE YEDDO EARLY IN FEB.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only. Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 450

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
TO SAIL 10TH MARCH POSITIVELY.

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c, which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, anuary 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer ETTORE, 2,800 Tons, and 400 H.P. will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 5th February 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 8
To Aden	170	130	66 0

This steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 28th February 1877.
do. do. 21st March "
do. do. 10th April "
do. do. 10th May "

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

Bombay Green, 11th January 1877.

THE S.S. DROMEDARY WILL PLY from the 15th December 1876 between BHAVNAGAR and SURAT, touching at GOGO. Will leave BHAVNAGAR every MONDAY and FRIDAY, and SURAT every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. FARES.—1st Class, Rs. 6; 2nd Class, Rs. 3; 3rd Class, Rs. 2.

Agents, Bhavnagar—CUSTOMS OFFICER.
" Surat—RATILAL PURMANANDASS, Gopipura.
" Gogo—DAJIBHAI PURMANUNDASS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer XANTHO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL.
CAPT. JAMES SHAW.

THE above Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant. For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TRENTHAM HALL are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd Jan. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons and 350 H. P.), Captain W. Barratt, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th Jan. 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder—

100 superior 1st class teak squares.
200 " 2nd " " "
50 Tons boards and scantlings of various sizes.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE of Madras made French polished Household furniture and glass crockery and platedware, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' oleograph clocks, &c, &c., at Meadow Street, above Mr. J. Nesbung's Shop.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at abovementioned premises on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., the same comprising of French polished rosewood Chittagongwood and teakwood furniture such as nicely carved round tables, teapoys drawingroom chairs, rocking and easy chairs, stationary cases, corner shelves, walnuts, dumbwaiters, single and double cots, wardrobes, fancy oblong tables, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' oleograph (pictures) in very rich gilted frame, clock and timepieces, hanging argand lamps, pier glasses, glass, plated and crockery ware, &c.

The property is now on view.

Catalogues can be had on the premises or at the Auctioneers room.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.

14 Cases Turkey red cambric and prints.
7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
2 Cases Cashmere and Tweeds.
10 Bales canvass.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILER, STEAM ENGINE, SCRAP-IRON, TANKS, PACKING CASES, etc., etc.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. at 3 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Iron Works, opposite the Jewish Synagogue, one large boiler complete with fitting, one small steam engine, scrap iron, old iron tanks, old corrugated iron, old stores, packing cases, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHUDUK.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 4 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises by order of the Administrators to the Estate of the late Bezunjee Furdoonjee and on account of and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ahmed bin Noora Goney and his wife Duryabai.

All that piece of Fazendaree land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house built thereon, situate at Khuduk on the south of Nisandernichapada in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwer, containing in measurement about 88 8/9 square yards, and assessed under No. 20 and registered in the Fazendaree book under No 270 and bounded on the east by the house of Sugajee bin Dhonjee, on the west by the house of Mahomed Dawood Dhunker, on the north by the sweepers passage and the south by the Nisandernichapada public road.

SALE OF ELIGIBLE AND VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned valuable property by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Pestonjee Manockjee Bharocha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage, both dated the 1st June 1873.

All that piece of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, or hereditaments built thereon, situated in Nanabhoy Bomonjee Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed under No. 1, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Pestonjee Manockjee Bharocha and his tenants, and bounded on the north by Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, on the west by Pithawalla Street, otherwise known as Purshotum Chimajee Street, on the south by the house of Eduljee Rustomjee Sonawalla, and on the east by the house of Cowasjee Sorabjee Tappia.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH JEWELERY.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs BENNETT Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room a Lot of Valuable English Jewelery consisting of Gold Bracelets, set with Pearls and Diamonds, Lockets, Sets Brooches and Earrings, set with Pearls, and Diamonds, Charms, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, sociable with horse and harness, a light office shigram, &c., at Chinchpooghly.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1. P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horse, &c., the property of T. Jervis, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c, at No. 21, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On THURSDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c, the property of Mr. Grant. The same comprises, rich cut glass ware, handsome dinner and dessert services, plated ware such as curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, salver, tea set, claret jug, piano and chamber candle sticks, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture such as square dining table, set of camp tables, dining room chairs, side board, circular, pier and Lady's writing tables, easy rocking, prodieu, folding and drawing room chairs, conversation, reclining and half backed sofas, chiffoniers, whatnot, ornament stands, teapoys, Brussel's carpet, plated double light hanging argand lamp, flower vases, a first class rosewood semi grand piano by "William Stoddart & Sons," a Walnutwood cottage piano by "Rust & Co," carved four post bedstead, camp cot, child's cradle, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, clothes and gown presses, chests of drawers, disp use articles, books, saddles, &c.

AT 2, P.M.

A handsome English built light brougham by "Thomas Startin" London.

No catalogues and the property is now view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a double barrelled breach-loading gun, (if not previously disposed of) a handsome basket phaeton, a fleabitten grey Arab horse, &c., at No. 5, Grant Road, near the Grant Road Railway Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and procelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of S. M. Johnson, Esq. leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th January 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MERCHANTS.—An old London Firm of Bottlers of BASS'S ALE for exportation desires to meet with a RELIABLE HOUSE IN BOMBAY to act as their AGENTS. It is indispensable that they must have an existing connexion among Messes, Clubs, &c. who will pay a good current price for superior quality. The Bottling referred to has long been a favorite in many Eastern markets and is in every way qualified to take up the leading position in Bombay. Energetic handling is therefore required. Address "BOTTLERS," care of Mr. G. STREET, Advertising Offices, 30 Cornhill, London E. C.

SPECIALLY WELL FIT UP LOOMS AND ALL WEAVING MACHINERY are made by

HENRY LIVESEY, LIMITED, BLACKBURN;

the only house in England, who carry on the trades of Ironfoundry, Engineering, Loom-making, Shuttle Picker and Bobbin Manufacturing, &c., and with warehouse fit up with all kinds of Mill Stores.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given, that DAJEE GUNGADHUR, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has CONTRACTED or AGREED with SAVITRIBAI, widow of the late Atmaram Balcrustnajee, for the SALE to her of All that piece of LAND, containing by admeasurement (215) square yards, or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension Tax No. 18, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the East side of Breach Candy Road, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 544, and bounded on the East by the property of Dwarkanath Juggonnath, on the West by the Breach Candy Road, on the North by the property of Cooverjee Byramjee Daroowala, and on the South by the property of Bell and Janardhun Bhasker Crustnajee. Any person or persons having any CLAIMS upon the said property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, or otherwise, whatsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed and all Claims thereafter preferred will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 13th January 1877.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 16TH JANUARY.
GREAT ATTRACTION!
PRODUCTION OF THE
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES.
Written and adapted for this Company by
MR. M. COMERFORD.

NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES,
NEW SONGS.
NEW DANCES.
NEW ACT DROP,
AND
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE
AND
ORIGINAL COMIC SCENES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

FOR SALE, FOUR FOX TERRIERS, thorough-bred and very game. Apply to Messrs. KING, KING and Co., for price and particulars.

J. F. RICHARDSON'S
REMEDIES FOR SNAKE-BITE, CHOLERA, PILES, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, &c.

Apply to E. C. RICHARDSON, Jaunpur, N. W. P.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WANTED, for an EVENING SCHOOL at Parell, a COMPETENT TEACHER of Arithmetic and Free Hand and Mechanical Drawing.

Classes to be held three times in each week from 6 to 8 P.M.

A Free Pass to and from Fort will be given and Rs. 100 per mensem salary. Apply to

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES EDWARD WESTROPP, late a Major General on the Retired List of Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, died on the 4th day of September 1874 at No. 7, Rue Adelaide Nice, in the Republic of France, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of his Property and Credits in India were on the 13th day of January 1877 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Lieut.-Col. G. R. C. WESTROPP, of Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, for the use and benefit of CATHERINE STRETTON WESTROPP, the Administratrix of his Estate. All persons having any Claim against or indebted or liable to the Estate of the said deceased are required to send in particulars of their Claims or Debts in writing within ONE MONTH from the date hereof to the said Lieut.-Col. G. R. C. Westropp at Kholapoor, in the Bombay Presidency, at the expiration of which period the said Lieut.-Col. G. R. C. Westropp will dispose of the ASSETS of the Estate in accordance with the authority given to him for that purpose by the residuary legatees and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 15th day of January 1877.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Attornies to the Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOAQUIM JOSEPH BOCCARO, JOAQUIM DE CRUZ, JOHN BOCCARO, Executors, and CATHARINA BARRETTO DE CRUZ, Sister of the late John Barretto, respectively of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitants have, with the consent of the Vicar and the Managers of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Saude, Kavel, contracted and agreed to SELL All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground or Oart called GHURWADDY, situate at Mahim, in the Sub-District of Mandvee, registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 589 and 759, containing by admeasurement about 10,367 square yards, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 1070, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the oart of Sella Ramjee and Eduljee Sheriadjee, on or towards the North and West by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the oart of Cowasjee Pateil. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM or CLAIMS against the aforesaid property by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my Office within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and he, she or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 15th day of January 1877.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the First Sessions of 1877 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 10th day of January 1877.

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.
Sheriff.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF PREMIUM.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTORS of this Company some months ago requested the Consulting Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, to give the subject of the Rates of Premium of this Office his best consideration, with the object of revising the same should he think it advisable to do so. Mr Williams, after giving the matter his most careful attention and making every allowance for the improvement which has occurred in recent years in the conditions of Anglo-Indian Life, recommends the adoption of the New Rates given below, at the same time expressing as his deliberate opinion, based on an investigation of the latest and most reliable data, that it would not be safe or prudent to reduce the rates of Premium further.

The Directors having every confidence in the conclusions arrived at by Mr Williams, have adopted the Rates quoted in the following table:—

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

CIVIL LIVES.

Age next Birthday.	Without Profits. Rs.	as.	p.	With Profits. Rs.	as.	p.
20	28	5	4	32	9	4
21	28	10	8	33	0	0
22	29	1	4	33	6	8
23	29	8	8	33	14	0
24	30	0	8	34	5	4
25	30	8	8	34	14	0
26	31	1	4	35	8	0
27	31	10	0	36	2	8
28	32	3	4	36	14	8
29	32	14	0	37	10	8
30	33	10	0	38	8	0
31	34	8	0	39	6	8
32	35	7	4	40	7	4
33	36	8	0	41	9	4
34	37	8	8	42	12	8
35	38	10	0	44	1	4
36	39	4	8	45	7	4
37	41	0	0	46	14	0
38	42	4	0	48	15	4
39	43	9	4	49	13	4
40	45	0	0	51	6	8
41	46	7	4	52	15	4
42	48	0	8	54	8	0
43	49	10	8	56	0	0
44	51	4	8	57	8	0
45	52	14	8	59	0	0
46	54	9	4	60	9	4
47	56	4	8	62	5	4
48	58	1	4	64	3	4
49	60	6	8	66	4	0
50	62	13	4	68	8	0

An addition of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000, which includes War Risk, is made to the above Rates for Military Officers.

Civil Rates are charged on the Lives of Officers holding Civil appointments.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

The First Quinquennial Investigation took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the Ascertained Surplus 26 and ½ per cent was, as recommended by the Actuary, carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders who had paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, are entitled to a gross reduction of Forty per cent. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies to a more recent date share in proportion.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agent or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.

FLETCHER & SMITH,
Rampart Row, Bombay. Chief Agents, Western India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
JEWELLERS, &c.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT can compete with.

BRACELETS,
Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of elegant designs, Rs. 60, 70, 75, 85, 100 to 1,000.

BROOCHES,
Worked Gold or Jewelled, with and without Pendants, from Rs. 30, 50, 55, 70, 80, 90, 100 to 300.

EARRINGS,
Plain Gold, or elegantly Worked and Jewelled, Rs. 10, 15, 20, 30, 40 to 300.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EARRINGS;
Worked Gold or Jewelled, Rs. 120 to 650.

DEMI-SUITES OF BROOCH AND EARRINGS;
Rs. 60 to 500.

LOCKETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs, each at Rs. 22, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 90, 100, 120, 125, 130, 140, 160, 170, 180 and 200.

LOCKET NECKLETS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
Of the best London manufacture, in the newest designs; in cases complete, at Rs. 45, 50, 54, 60, 80, 90, 100, 180, 200, 250 and 300.

NECK CHAINS,
For suspension of Lockets, at Rs. 25, 30, 32, 35, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 100, 112, 120, 125 and 130

WATCH CHAINS,
Ladies' Victoria and Gentlemen's Albert, in the newest Designs.
Rs. 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 150 to 250.

CHARMS FOR THE WATCH CHAIN,
various and curious,
from Rs. 5 upwards.

PEN AND PENCIL CASES;
Spiral Spring and Telescope, in a variety of handsome patterns
Rs. 14, 20, 25, 28, 30 to 120.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
Half Hoop or Gipsy (Jewelled Guard)
A very beautiful assortment,
Rs. 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 45, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150 180, 200, 225, 250, 270 and 300.

"ENGAGED" RING,
At Rs. 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 115, 130, 135 and 150

"GUARD" RINGS,
Rs. 10, 11, 12, 13-8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24 and 25.

WEDDING RINGS,
"Victoria" and "Alexandra,"
At Rs. 12, 16, 18 and 20.

GENTLEMEN'S RINGS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; Rs. 18 to 2,000.

BREAST STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled, in sets of three, at Rs. 15, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 40, 45, 65, 75, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, 270 and 300.

COLLAR STUDS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
At each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled; at per pair,
Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36 and 40.

SUITES OF STUDS AND LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Jewelled;
In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at Rs. 45, 50, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

SCARF PINS,
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled,
Rs. 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 1,000.

SCARF RINGS,
A variety of pretty patterns,
Rs. 20 to 100.

MOURNING JEWELLERY,
Studs, Bracelets, Necklets, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW EDITION, ENLARGED,
With Illustrations by the Author and others.

LAYS OF IND.
BY
ALIPH CHEEM.

1ST AND 2ND SERIES, AND ADDITIONAL VERSES, COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME,
CLOTH EXTRA, GILT EDGES, Rs. 6; OR POST FREE, Rs. 6-8.
COPIES FOR PRESENTATION, ELEGANTLY BOUND IN MOROCCO, Rs. 10.

THACKER, VINING & CO., BOMBAY.

NEW STYLE OF PORTRAITURE.
SPLENDID, NEVER FADING, PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS.
NEWEST SYSTEM OF PORTRAITS, SOFT AND EXQUISITELY DELICATE.
MEZZO TINT. GLAZED PORTRAITS. PAINTINGS ALL SIZES.

THE Undersigned having received their NEW FIRST CLASS OPERATEURS from PARIS and ENGLAND are now prepared to take the above styles of Portraits and Bungalows at reasonable rates, and can promise Portraits, such as have never been taken in Bombay before. Paintings from miniature to Life Size. Cartes-de-Visite Portraits Rs. 15 per dozen. Studio open from 9 till 5.

PHOTOGRAPHIE PARISIENNE,
LATE RITTER, MOLKENTELLER & CO.

Rampart Row, near Oriental Bank.

LYONS SILK WAREHOUSE.
MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.
LYONS, PLACE D' HELVETIE.

FORWARD the richest and purest Silks and Velvets to their Bombay Branch, direct from their Looms in Lyons, thus avoiding all intermediate charges, customs dues, and profits, and enabling them to supply the Indian Public with the best articles, and at the lowest possible Prices.

SUPPLIES FOR 1877—JUST RECEIVED!

Latest Novelties in Damasse and Brocaded Silks in all the new Colours
Black Silks of their own Special Manufacture, unequalled in texture, lustre, beauty and durability!
Plain and Coloured Silks in all fashionable Shades, of unrivalled excellence!
Black and Coloured Genuine Lyons Silk Velvets, of every description!
Gauzes in great variety, as to fabric and colour!

The above and many other varieties of Silk Goods, and other articles, just opened, and too numerous to detail, having been Manufactured prior to the rise in Raw Silk, are still offered at former Prices.

Patterns free on application. Orders executed with prompt and careful attention.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied with Rremittances, or references in Bombay.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
6 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S
WORLD RENOWNED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED PER S.S. ZANTE.

PORTABLE CASE HAND MACHINES, very convenient for travelling.
NEW FAMILY MACHINES, by hand and foot both.
MEDIUM MACHINES for Tailors and Outfitters.
HALF and FULL CABINET CASES, richly inlaid.
No. 2 MACHINES, Wheel or Drop Feed.
" " with Roll Presser.
" " with combination Presser.
} For Boot and Shoe making, Tailoring and all Manufacturing purposes.
" " "Wax Thread" (for heavy Leather and Waterproof Work.)

PRICE LISTS SENT, FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY:—6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. CALCUTTA:—2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES FOR COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
SHIPPING,
Who stand third on the List of Brandy Exporters.

CASH. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrell 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE,
(PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND.)

CASH. Qts. Rs.	A.	Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Qts. Rs.	A.	Pints. Rs.	A.
47	8	51	4	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied on board the Serapis and to the Royal House. *Vide* letters from St. James's Palace, per case of one dozen Quarts or two dozen Pints	49	8	53	8
		30	4	Do. do. Hamper of 24 Half-Pints			31	12

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. [illegible], who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

We offer the following less 10 per cent. for Cash Payment off Bond amounts, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 1-12 per gallon:—

CASH Per Qr. Cask about 20 Galls. Rs.	A.	Duty and Town Dues included.	CREDIT. Per Qr. Cask about 20 Galls. Rs.	A.
140	0	M Young Madeira	150	4
155	4	Lacryma	167	4
157	0	C M Young Madeira	169	4
175	0	O M Old do.	189	4
204	0	S Choice South-side Madeira	221	4
Per Octave about 10 Gallons. Rs.	A.		Per Octave abou 10 Gallons. Rs.	A.
118	4	O S very Choice Old South-side Madeira	128	12
131	10	R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	143	10
146	0	O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira.	159	10
157	0	E O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Extra do. do	171	10
104	10	Patherinho, delicately flavoured Pale Reserved Madeira.	113	10

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis and Testimonials see the Company's Advertisement.

Quotations as under:—	Duties included Per Cask. Rs.	A.
8 dozen Pints (Soda water bottles)	24	0
6 " Quarts	18	0
8 " Pints (Ordinary)	16	0
4 " Quarts	13	0

An order for 3 casks accompanied by Cash, will carry 10 PER CENT. discount. Single casks order subject to 5 PER CENT. for Cash, with order.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.
Our Own Bottling.

	NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. per doz.	6	4	6	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. per doz.	4	4	4	12	

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.
Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. per doz.	6	4	6	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. per doz.	4	4	4	12	

GUINNESS'S STOUT.
Bottled by Moline and Company.

Casks containing 3 doz. Qts. per doz.	6	8	7	0	*Duties included.*
Casks containing 6 doz. Pts. per doz.	4	8	5	0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RAETS.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.
WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.

MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Borah Bazaar Street.
AND MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE. Poydoni.

Bombay, January 1877.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.
GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL SMINERAL WATER.

A PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

"Supplied by order of the Viceroy for use of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Suite, during their Tour in India."
DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER 1875.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of Tropical Climates."—*British Medical Journal.*

APOLLINARIS WATERS.—"Incomparably Delicate for mixing with Wines and Spirits."—F. Vizetelly, *British Wine Juror at the Vienna International Exhibition.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Soft, Velvety, Refreshing. "A great comfort in weak digestions."—Dr. T. K. Chambers, *Hon. Physician to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"Far superior to ordinary Manufactured Aerated Waters."—*Medical Times.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"APOLLINARIS WATER has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"The Type of Purity."—Professor Bartlett, F.C.S.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Inspector General Macpherson M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is the certainty of its purity. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

APOLLINARIS WATER.—Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes:—"Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Messes, Hospitals, and other large consumers may obtain from the Agent's Original barrels containing either 4 or 6 dozen large bottles, or 8 dozen small.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with analyses, Prices, &c., on application to

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
CALCUTTA	Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co.
MADRAS	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
COLOMBO	Messrs. GEORGE WALL & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 15TH JAN. 1877.

No fresh political intelligence has come in to-day and we have nothing later about Cotton than what we published in our issue of this morning. Reuter's detailed message of Saturday, however, gives us quotations for Enfaced Rupee Paper in London, showing that Fours have declined from 89½ to 89; Fours-and-a-half from 89½ to 89¾, and Fives-and-a-half from 92 to 91. Looking to the state of the market here, however, these prices, we imagine, must be quite nominal.

Indian Exchange Bank shares do not appear to have moved much during the week. Orientals have advanced from £45 to £45-10 and Chartered Mercantile from £28-10 to £29, but Chartered are unchanged at £19 and Hongkong and Shanghai at £34 per share.

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 57½d· per oz. which is confirmed by private messages.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 13th instant shows the following changes :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs. 17,02,016
Do. do. Branches	Dec. ,,	6,89,116
Deposits	Dec. ,,	6,31,452
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	15,982
Loans	Inc. ,,	3,35,736
Bills Discounted	Inc. ,,	8,17,515
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	53,145
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	38,99,370

These alterations are undoubtedly adverse in character, but not so much so as they might at first sight appear. Out of the 39 lacs decrease in the cash balance 24 lacs are made up of Government withdrawals, and as the Treasury Balance is now down to very close on the minimum any further withdrawals will have to be covered by payments from Government. The increased public demand for money is only what might be expected at this time of year with the cotton season commencing, but it is not to an extent to cause any uneasiness, the relative strength of the Bank being still favourable.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet with only a very moderate business passing. Rates are the same in every respect as on Saturday and there seems no indication of any immediate change of importance. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 15/16d.	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 10⅛	,,
Credits 3 ,,	1s. 10¼d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	1s. 10 5/16d.	,,

On Calcutta business has been done on demand at 5-16 per cent. premium, but 60 days' sight remains nominally at 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very dull, the slightly better feeling noticed on Saturday having led to no actual improvement. Values are still difficult to quote with any degree of exactitude, but we call Fours and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 96 to ½ Fives-and-a-half, par to ½ per cent. premium.

THE SHARE MARKET has undergone no special change to-day. Bank of Bombays are in less request and ½ per cent. lower. Colaba Land shares have advanced Rs. 20 while Mazagons are Rs. 65 lower, the result probably of the altered aspect of the Cotton Green dispute. Press Companies are unchanged and Spinning-Weaving shares are barely steady, our quotations making a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba and Rs. 10 in Flemings, while Manockjee Petit and Orientals are both Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON has lost the activity which characterised the Market late on Saturday afternoon. Buyers are holding off in expectation of quieter news from Liverpool to-morrow, and prices are quite Rs. 2 per candy lower all round. We quote :—

Best Hingunghaut,	ready	Rs. 228	per candy f.p
,, Ginned Broach,	Feb.	,, 224	,,
,, Akote	,,	,, 210	,,
F. G. F. Omra.	,,	,, 205	,,
G. F.	,,	,, 201	,,
F. G. F. Dhollera	April	,, 204	,,

FREIGHTS to-day are very quiet. The steamer Drago was fixed to arrive for Liverpool on Saturday afternoon for an entire cargo at £1-10 with concessions, but the demand to day being very limited rates have receded to £2-10 for ready and £2 7-6 to £2 8-9 for forward loading. By Sail there is nothing doing. The iron ship Countess of Rothes has taken the berth for London at £2-2 6 for seeds.

PIECE GOODS are quiet with barely an average business doing from the bazaar, and as usual on mail day only a very limited enquiry from first hand. Prices, however, are in no way changed.

COALS show no special movement. A small quantity of Brymbo in harbour has been sold at Rs. 16½ per ton alongside, but to arrive there are sellers of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 15¾ without finding buyers. Davisons to arrive may be quoted at Rs. 17 early, and Rs 17½ late shipment, but there are no sellers of the latter.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates pe Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	695
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	700
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	330
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	190
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	102
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	10 do.	475 xd

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	1010
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	115
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	625
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. c.	270
Do. New £20 Shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.s*	1,090
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,050
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100*	2,519
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	30	..	75
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,600
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,180
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.s.	855
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,065
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	620
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,085
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s	1,065
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,270
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.s.	1,130
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,105
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,120
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	990
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,000
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,220
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	425
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,330
Merarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,380
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	340
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	975
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	..	940
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	..	375
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	830
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,020
Sounderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	960
Do do. ½ Share.	650	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	975
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	100

*Per Share for the half-year.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 13th January as compared with the statement issued on the 6th January :—

LIABILITIES.	6th Jan. Rs.	13th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	52,76,380	35,74,364
Do. do. do. at Branches.	17,24,476	10,35,360
Other Deposits	1,74,56,151	1,68,24,699
Post Bills	47,506	47,835
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,29,470	5,14,973
	3,68,31,983	3,39,97,231
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	37,09,551	36,93,569
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	17,09,023	16,95,105
Loans on Security of do. do.	14,06,902	17,42,638
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,649	2,081
Bills Discounted	1,05,19,326	1,13,36,841
Stamps	4,023	4,063
Dead Stock ......Rs. 2,08,861		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000		
	3,61,861	3,61,861
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,40,782	87,637
Cash and Currency Notes	1,89,72,806	1,50,73,436
	3,68,31,983	3,39,97,231

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship AMERICA, 834 tons, Captain O. S. Melling, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

THE ship IMPERATOR, 1,082 tons, Captain J. Carlson, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S s. s. Ettore, Captain C. Cazarich, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 14th instant.

THE s. s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGregor, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Coast and Cutch, brought nine deck passengers.

THE ship PRINCE REGENT, 1,339 tons, Captain J. G. Graham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (August 30th), with a cargo of 1,900 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship FRANK PENDLETON, 1,414 tons, Captain W. G. Nichols, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (September 11th), with a cargo of 1,891 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE barque DELAWAR, 1,217 tons, Captain J. Dion, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Leith, (August 26th), with a cargo of 1,758 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s.s. KING RICHARD, 1,133 tons, Captain G. Nelson, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Liverpool (December 14th), via Porte Said and the Suez Canal, brought a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Aruther, Mr. Masoite, Mr. K. Amed and friend, Dr. Hoig, and sixty deck passengers.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Coast and Cutch, with one hundred and thirty six deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo, and one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Some, Revd. Mr. P. J. N. Dias, and four deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Cannanore.—Dr. J. H. Ritchie. For Mangalore.—Brig. Genl. F. G. Kempte and servant and Capt. W. Cunningham. For Cochin.—Mr. James Darragh, and Mr. G. H. Jung. For Calicut.—Mr. Gilkison. For Goa.—Mr., Mrs. and Miss Glandening. For Vingorla.—Sub-Cond. and Mrs. W. Clews and child. For different ports.—Nineteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
14	Delawar	Dion	Leith, Aug 26.
15	Coconada (s)	Morris	Kurrachee, Jan 12.
	Prince Regent	Graham	Liverpool, Aug 30.
	Frank Pendleton	Nichols	Cardiff, Sept 11.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
15	Assyria (s)	Boselle	Genoa &c.
	Gwalior (s)	Babot	Southampton.
	Prince Louis	Moore	Calcutta.
	Union	Pailbout	Mauritius.
	Canute	Evans	Moulmein.
	Futtey Moobaruc	Nacoda	Demaun.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Burmah (s)	Smith	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Imperator, Carlson, to Rangoon.
Ship America, Melling, to Akyab.

The Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
11	Ava (s)	Bovey	Rangoon, Jan 6.
	Ravenstondale	Jack	Galle, Nov 27.
	King Arthur	Rickwood	London, July 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
11	Avagyee (-)		
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)		
	Reliance (s)		
	Morayshire		
	Pandora		

PASSENGERS.

Per Ravenstondale—Miss Jack.
Per Ava—Miss Lisbury.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Dewa Gungadhur—30,000 fire bricks, Khimjee Jewa.
Childwall Hall s—203 bundles hoop iron, Pragjee Luckmidass.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s—51 cases brandy, Abrahamovitz and Co.
Siam s—11 cases old tom, 2 cases orange bitter, 1 case rum, and 1 case ginger wine, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co.
Dewa Gungadhur—2 cases slates, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein.
Athol s—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lorne s—35 cases brandy, C Bonneville and Co.
Mirzapore s—13 bales printing paper, The "Times of India."
County of Peebles—10 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola; 1,627 bars hammered iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Malwa s—550 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 60 bales cotton and 90 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.
Xantho s—180 cwts coir yarn, Morarjee Natha; 800 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 250 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 125 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow; 258 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 45 bales hemp, Jewandass Fremjee; 16 bales hides, Nansibhoy Allarakhia; 16 bales wool, Fazel Mahomed Dama; 60 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Shamjee Narranjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Narranjee; 200 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co; 400 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.
Trentham Hall s—5,850 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co; 23 bales cotton waste E Harwood, 150 bales wool and 19 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmidass; 146 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 255 bales cotton Goculdass Culliandjee; 150 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 227½ cwts coir yarn, Khetsey Dhumsey; 27 bales wool, Peel, Cassels and Co; 45 cwts coffee, Thackersey Khetsey.

FOR LONDON.

Gwalior s—735 cwts galnuts, Mahomed Allana.

FOR CALAIS.

Scawfell s—900 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa s—50 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa s—8 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MADRAS.

Burmah s—45 bales cotton, Dinshaw Sorabjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s—90 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 100 bale twist, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 14th January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·985
Temperature of the Air	72·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	63·3
Dew Point	58·9
Relative humidity of Air	·636
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	77·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	65·0
General Direction of wind	N, NNE, NE, ENE, E, S, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	181

HIGH COURT.—16TH JANUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGEANT.)

For Argument on Judges Summons.

505-74—B and B.—Rajoo Balloo vs Pandoorung—Kirroba and others—In person.

For further direction and costs.

189-76—Khunderow Morojee—Dhondiba Tookaram and others vs Dewjee Doolajee Dooree—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

565-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kewulbhoy Jaychund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nathoobhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani.
64-76—Prescot and Winter—Vussonjee Jairam vs The Oomravutee Cotton Mills—A Framjee.
86-76—In person—Mawa Kistope vs Khooshaba Champajee.
135-75—Jefferson and Payne—Baijnath Suroojram and another vs Sabchund Shewdass Damanee and another—Lynch and Tobin.
407-76—Jefferson and Payne—Veerjee Mowjee vs Jeevundass Moorarjee—Remington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

376-76—Prescot and Winter—The Anglo-Indian S and W Co Ld vs The Sun Shipping Co Ld—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

501-74—A Framjee—Sha Itchachund Jugjeevundass vs Maneckchund Purbhoodass.
504-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—The National S and W Co vs Ballabhoy Vizbhoocundass—In person.
372-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Bhojraz Dysai—Remington Hore and Langley.
508-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Lallshunker Nanabhoy.
509-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Hurrishunker Ramdayal.
552-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cursetjee Pallonjee Lalkaka.
598-76—Mr Judge—Thucker Assur Lalljee vs Sha Goverdhun Virjee.
603-76—In person—Ramnarayen Dagaram vs Sha Hurridass Hurrishanker.
607-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cawasjee Ookerjee K.
640-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Ardaser Merwanjee—Mooljee and Bomanjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

565-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Dhunjeebhoy Bomonjee G vs Navazbai widow and others—Prescot and Winter.—Part heard.
266-75—K. Morojee—Manocklall Atmaram vs Godavareebai—Prescot and Winter.
249-76—In person—Soonjee Damjee vs Malsi Assco and others.
359-76—Shapurjee & T—Sewjee Ramjee vs Vussonjee Cursonjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

675-76—Mr Bicknell—Krishnajee Vishwanath Raji and another vs Rijabhai Chaturbhooj and others.
676-76—In person—Memon Hajee Dada Rahimtoola vs Fatimabai widow.
679-76—Jefferson and Payne—William Arthur Hurst vs D Okeiffee.
682-76—M M Munshi—Arhratbai widow vs Gunputrao Pandoorung.
688-76—In person—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Hurishunker Bhaskerjee and another.
692-76—Jefferson and Payne—Lalljee Ludha vs Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally.
694-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mooljee Hunsraj vs Hajee Adom Hajee Ismail.
701-76—Jefferson and Payne—Joseph Collins Laurence vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
706-76—M H Khan—Amritlall Mohunlall vs Laloobhoy Gopaldass.

LONG CAUSES.

601-75—Mr Macfarlane—Dajiba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass—Jefferson and Payne.
15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass vs Dajiba Gopal—Mr Macfarlane.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Crawford and Boevy.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others, vs Sarabai, and others.
98-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—R. V. Hearn.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Sadashew Sukharam and another—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Eliao Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—J and G and Skipsey.
375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

228-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunsoodass vs Hanootmull Motichund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 13.

Hume, Lieut Col, Bombay 55th Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Seagriam, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Carnegy, Col, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave from Delhi.
Taylor, Capt, Madras R A, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 15.

Ewbank, Capt, Bengal R H A, on leave, to England.
Staurton, Capt, Bengal 63rd Regt, on Medl Cert, to England.
Simpson, Lieut Col, Bengal 4th Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Heath, Capt, Bombay 3rd Regt N L I, on furlough, to England.
Marx, Lieut, Bombay 68th Light Infantry, on leave, to England.
Hume, Lieut Col, Bombay 55th Regt, on leave, to Aden.
Seagriam, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to England.
Scott, Capt, Bombay P I Dept, on furlough, to England.
Jacob, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, to Mhow.
Lamb, Col, Bengal 11th Regt N I, from furlough, to Rawal Pindee.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 2218 OF 1876-77.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 16TH JANUARY 1877.

A Convocation for conferring Degrees will be holden in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University, on TUESDAY, the 6th January 1877, at 5-30 P. M.

1.—Candidates for Degrees and Graduates are required to be in the University Library at 4-30 P. M. precisely, to robe and have their places assigned them.

2.—The Senate are requested to be in the University Library by 5 P. M.

3.—Visitors will alight from their carriages under the porch of the Hall.

4.—Procession.—At 5-30 P. M. the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows will enter the Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—Fellows.
(In Pairs.)
Juniors first.

II.—Ex Officio Fellows, Members of the Legislative Council, Judges of the High Court, Members of Council, and Bishops.
(In Pairs.)
Educational Officers;
Members of the Legislative Council;
Judges of the High Court;
Members of Council;
Bishops;
Chief Justice.

III.—University Officers.
BOARD OF ACCOUNTS.
REGISTRAR.
SYNDICS.
(In Pairs.)
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts,
DEANS,
Civil Engineering, Medicine, Law and Arts,
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.
THE CHANCELLOR.

5.—The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, then will follow on behalf of each Candidate for a Degree—

The *Supplication* by the Dean of the Faculty in which he graduates;

The passing of a *Grace* by the Senate for his Admission to the Degree;

His *Presentation* by the Dean to the Chancellor; and

His *Admission* to the Degree by the Chancellor.

After which the Registrar will make *Declaration* of the *Degrees conferred.*

6.—The Registrar will read a Report by the Syndicate of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

7.—The Chancellor will deliver an Address.

8.—The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

9.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The Assembly will *rise and remain standing* until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

1. Academic Costume will be worn at the Convocation for conferring Degrees.

2. Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official* costume or uniform, may appear in the Academic Dress of their own Universities or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay.

3. Other Fellows will wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The headdress of the European Fellows is a College Cap.

4. Messrs. Watson & Co., Robe-makers to the University, will provide the Academic Costume of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

5. A Candidate for a degree may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 10.

6. A Fellow may have the use of a Gown or Scarf (if available) for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

7. A Graduate may have the use of a Gown and Hood for one occasion on payment of Rs. 5.

*Ex. Gr., Judges, Bishops, Barristers, Military and Naval Officers.

By Order,
D. C. BOYD, M. A.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 10th January 1877.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
ESPLANADE.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 17, AND 18.
DR. LYNN'S MEDIUM
Will appear for a few Nights only in his new ENTERTAINMENT.
MODERN MARVELS,
When he will introduce some
EXTRAORDINARY FEATS OF
LEGERDEMAIN
AND
ANIMAL MAGNETISM.
THE FIRST PART OF THE ENTERTAINMENT WILL COMPRISE
SLEIGHT OF HAND TRICKS,
NEVER BEFORE PERFORMED IN INDIA.
The Medium will collect HUNDREDS OF RUPEES which will be FLYING IN MID AIR, and introduce a host of other Wonderful Novelties.
THE SECOND PART WILL CONSIST OF
SPIRIT MANIFESTATIONS introducing THE KING FAMILY.
THREE DISTINCT SPIRIT FORMS WILL
BE VISIBLE TO THE AUDIENCE.
SPIRIT HANDS AND SPIRIT VOICES.
TABLE TURNING EXTRAORDINARY.
A LIVE MAN will be taken to pieces before the Audience and will be RESTORED again by INSTALMENTS.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR NATIVE LADIES
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT.
During the whole Evening the Hall will be Brilliantly Illuminated,
and the impropriety of putting an audience in darkness avoided.

Reserved Seats .... Rs. 2 | Unreserved Seats......Rs. 1
Gallery.......................As. 8
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Carriages may be ordered at 11.
Doors open at 8-30; Performance commences at 9.
Tram Cars to Byculla and Colaba after the Performance.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MOWLE.—January 11, at No. 4, Circular Garden Reach Road Kidderpore, the wife of Richard Mowle, Bengal Pilot Service of a daughter.

PORTER.—January 11, at No. 1, Jaun Bazar Street, the wife of S. B. Porter, of a daughter, still-born.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUFFERER FROM THE PARTIALITY IN THE SIXTH CLASS.—You deserve a good whipping for entertaining such foolish notions about your teachers.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1877.

THE opinion expressed by us as to the probable drift of Sir Richard Temple's Famine policy for the Deccan has already received confirmation. It appears that Sir Richard was inclined to blame the authorities at Sholapore last week, not for niggardliness, for being too liberal in their definition of the distress that ought to be relieved by the State. Our special correspondent, who has seen a good deal of the Famine Districts and has studied the subject carefully, makes similar criticisms, in his letter from Sholapore which we publish this morning, on the laxity prevailing there in the distribution of relief. The matter is so fully discussed by our correspondent that we need do no more here than call the attention of the Government of Bombay to his remarks. We would also submit to the consideration of those whom it may concern the comments made by our correspondent on the extraordinary carelessness of the Sholapore authorities in allowing children afflicted with small-pox to go about freely among the crowds of people seeking relief. The Government may desire to work the Famine cheaply, but it has no wish to see a large proportion of the population in the districts suffering from a scarcity of food carried off by one of the most loathsome of epidemics.

* * *

IN our remarks yesterday upon the Exhibition at the Delhi Assemblage, we spoke of the prevailing evil which afflicts native artisans—namely, their carelessness in finishing their work properly—and hoped that similar Exhibitions might be more frequently held in India in order that, by contrasting their work with that of European artisans, they might have opportunities of improving it. We shall now endeavour to notice some of the principal types of native workmanship which were exhibited. Much of the work that was sent from the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Rajpootana is quite unknown in this Presidency, and we noticed with some regret that Bombay was very poorly represented in the Exhibition, though at Messrs. Watson and Co.'s stall there was a good show of Cutch silver work. The articles that attracted most attention were shawls (chiefly from Umritsar, Loodiana, and Cashmere), embroidered brocades (chiefly made in Delhi), kincob work (chiefly from Benares, where the best work of the kind is manufactured), silver filigree work (from Delhi and Lucknow), gold jewellery (chiefly from Delhi), inlaid marble work (from Agra), koftgari work (from Sealkote, Goojrat, Wuzeerabad, and Mooltan), ivory portrait painting (chiefly done in Delhi by Mahomedan painters), sawmy jewellery (from Trichinopoly), embossed silver work (from Cashmere), embossed brass work (from Benares), and miscellaneous articles, such as Jeypore enamelled and marble work, Bombay, Surat, and Vizagapatam woodwork, and glass work from the Kurnool district, on the borders of the Punjab. We will not attempt to notice all these articles in detail, but we daresay a brief description of one or two of them should possess some interest on this side of India, where there is but a partial acquaintance with many of the Punjab industries. The koftgari work is, to an observer, exceedingly interesting. When one looks at even an ordinary casket, and examines the thin gold lines which are worked into the deep blue steel, he cannot help wondering how it is done. It was with regret we heard that the koft-gars are now abandoning their old-fashioned designs because they find there is not a demand great enough for them to be very remunerative. Many of them now devote their labour to copying English and Parisian models both in ornamentation and design, and except when they are directly under European supervision the effect can scarcely be called pleasing. One would rather have the old fashioned native designs, pure and simple, because in these the artisan works with a certain amount of feeling, and certainly with greater freedom, and if he would only stick to these, and pay more attention to the art of finishing, he would do very well. The decline in koftgari work was perhaps indicated by the very scanty show of it which was made at the Exhibition. We saw none of the steel suits of armour elaborately inlaid with gold for which the artisans of Goojrat, Sealkote, and Wuzeerabad used to be famous. There were a few inlaid sword-blades, some inferior shields, many little caskets, wristlets, rosewater vases, inkstands, and trifles of that description; but there were no specimens of really elaborate and characteristic work. In one sense it is well to see the absence of koftgari armour, guns, and similar warlike apparatus, because it shows the peaceful change which has come over the denizens of the north of the Punjab; but in another, it is not so pleasant, because no one interested in the industries of India can care to stand unconcernedly in the presence of a visibly declining beautiful art. The *modus operandi* of the koft-gar in producing his gold designs upon the surface of his steel is ingenious and laborious, and travellers to the frontier who have a little time on their hands could not spend it better than in visiting the rude workshop of some artisan either in Wuzeerabad or Goojrat. The process has been fully described by Mr. Baden Powell, C. S., who attempted a few years ago to revive an interest in the manufactures and arts of the Punjab by publishing a hand-book about them. The koft-gar sits on the ground and draws his pattern on the steel surface with a hard needle called a silai. This drawing is cut deep enough into the steel to hold a thin gold wire, which the workman proceeds with great care to lay into the indentation. He then hammers this wire into the steel, and when he has filled all the pattern with the wire he beats the steel and hammers it once more. When he has done this, he polishes over the whole with a white porous stone, and this brings out the gold lines in their utmost brilliance. The azure blue steel which the koft-gar delights to work upon is produced by very simple means. The steel is thrust into a charcoal fire which is entirely free from smoke, and after it has cooled and been polished it is deeply and intensely blue. Once upon a time the koft-gar produced his pretty designs only upon guns, pistols, swords, daggers, helmets, suits of armour, or hookah bowls; but now that times are altered he works at such things as caskets, card trays, paper-weights, letter clips, pen-knives, bracelets, cigar-stands, brooches, paper-knives, &c. He is ready to follow any pattern that may be given to him, and we daresay if anybody would go to the expense of giving him a suit of armour, a shield, or a good sword blade, he would inlay it according to the pleasure of the owner; but these things are very seldom to be had now unless they are specially ordered, and in that case the employer must pay for the gold wire and a sum to the workman, varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12, according to quality of labour, for every tola of gold that is drawn into wire and beaten into the steel. At the Paris Exhibition a few years ago, a piece of well-finished koft-gari work excited considerable admiration. It was a complete model of an Armstrong gun and was priced at £45. When the Prince of Wales opened the Chenab viaduct he drove in the last rivet with a steel hammer that was beautifully inlaid with gold, and which had been prepared in Goojrat for the occasion; and when the royal party stopped a short time at Wuzeerabad, previous to setting off for Jummoo, they were astonished to find shivering natives, who had been compelled through the decline in the trade to abandon their profession of gold inlaying, offering for sale ingenious tobacco cutters; wonderful knives with from twenty to thirty blades and fitted with spoons, cork-screws, gun nipple-screws, horse shoe scrapers, combs, and a variety of other articles, sword sticks, walking sticks, clasp-daggers, &c.—all of a decidedly Birmingham pattern. Koft-gari work is indeed on the decline when the koft gars have to abandon the arts of their fathers and take to practising their ingenuity upon Birmingham gimcracks. An other art which appears to be on the decline is that of sword-blade-making. A few swords were shown at the Exhibition by some Goojrat and Sealkote artisans, and some by a miserable looking Cabulee merchant. The former were ordinary weapons with portions of the blade and the whole of the handles inlaid with koft-gari work, and their prices ranged from Rs. 20 a piece to Rs. 80—in fact, a tolerably good-looking pair of swords in red or green velvet scabbards could be got for from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, but of course their value lay principally in the koft-gari inlaying. The Cabulee was more ambitious. We saw him squatting with two dirty old leather scabbards in front of him. A gentleman picked up one of them and asked the price of it with a confident kind of air that the blade and scabbard could not possibly be worth more than Rs. 10. He was rather taken aback when the owner asked Rs. 1,100. He fled to the other sword, and said it was that wretched old thing he meant and not the other, and he was more startled than ever when the Cabulee said that he would not take a pie less than Rs. 1,300 for that sword! The value of these blades lay in their watering and tempering. They were beautifully watered in wavy lines from hilt to tip, and could be bent with impunity to almost any extent. Moreover, according to their owner, they were very old swords; and perhaps he was right, for we can vouch that the leather scabbards had an "ancient and a fishlike smell" most unmistakably. There are very few good sword-blades now made in the Punjab, or indeed in India. The majority of good weapons are imported either from Persia or Afghanistan, and occasionally they are made in Cashmere. Colonel James, in one of his settlement reports, referring to this subject says that sword-blades of a coarse quality are manufactured at Peshawur, "but those in greatest request are the Teerahi, "made in the Oorukzye Hills of Teera, at what "is known as the Mirza Khani factory. The "temper of these swords is highly appreciated, "and some, purchased perhaps at a small price, "are valued nearly as much as Iranee (Persian) "blades." If, then, there is to be a war with Afghanistan, one of the consequences will probably be that a number of good sword-blades will find their way into the Indian market. Eugene Schuyler, in his recently published work upon Turkestan, makes several allusions to the decline of the art of sword-making in Central Asia. In his opinion few good sword-blades are made now-a-days in Turkestan, the ancient art seeming to have disappeared from that part of the world. The Turkomans have to import their good blades from Persia, and when an individual gets one he prizes it highly and it is handed down from father to son. In the Tashkend bazaar [illegible] was offered two or three sabre-blades at prices ranging from £10 to £20 a piece, and so far as he could judge this was cheap. At Samarkand the armourers do not devote their labours to making blades of any value, but there and at Hissara a considerable trade seems to be done in manufacturing "new" sword-blades out of old and broken Damascus blades. They have another peculiar way of making swords in that part of the world. Sword doctors forge a very ordinary blade of good iron or soft steel and then weld upon this a thin edge made of English needles! They have another plan—that is, to make a blade out of horse shoes, or horse shoe nails, and put it between two very thin steel blades—those made of English needles being preferred—of equal curvature, and then to weld the whole into a solid mass, the edge being formed by the union of the two steel blades. In all these devices, however, there seems to be no attempt to make a good steel blade from the beginning, and it is singular how the art of sword-making has disappeared from those regions which once furnished men and weapons to the Mogul hordes who from time to time overran empires and threatened to conquer the whole civilised world. The art has even fled from India. That was the tale which the Delhi Exhibition told very plainly.

It would be easy to write a great deal more upon this Exhibition. For instance, we have not touched upon the Cashmere shawl trade, which is now finding a rival in many a town in the Punjab, such as Loodiana and Umritsar, in which there are many shawl-weaving refugees from Srinuggur and Jummoo; upon the beautiful silver relief work which the Cashmere artisan produces after many a day of weary labour with punch, chisel, and polisher; upon the kincob work of Benares, where the most lovely mats and covers are produced by gold and silver thread being sown into a design on silk or velvet; upon the wonderful blue and red enamelling of Jeypore, an art which is kept a close secret among the jewellers in Rajpootana, although Europeans make a shrewd guess that the brilliant semi-transparent red enamel is produced by boiling acetate of copper with sugar, and applying a peroxide of copper at a moderate heat; upon the filigree silver work of Lucknow and Delhi; upon the art of painting beautifully and minutely, upon ivory which is, practised, strangely enough, by Mahomedans in Delhi, although the Koran is understood to forbid pictures and other imitations of life; upon the mosaic work of Agra; and upon many another art which must excite the wonder and admiration of those who know how simple the appliances are that the native artisan has at command. But it would be impossible, with the space at our disposal, to do more than make a few notes upon arts which are curious and beautiful in themselves, and which are either disappearing, or have already disappeared, before the exigencies of inexorable time. And if it were only to keep those arts before the public a little longer, we would wish frequent repetitions of the experiment made at Delhi. There should be an exhibition once every year in the principal cities of India in succession, and it should be the duty and the pleasure of Government to induce as many native workmen as possible to attend these exhibitions with specimens of their handicraft.

THE FAMINE IN THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPORE, 14TH JAN.

THE time which has elapsed since I last visited this place has not been accompanied by any very marked change in the aspect of affairs—so far, at least, as the brief inspection I was enabled to make during my short stay here permitted me to ascertain. The people are in almost the same condition which I described to you when last here, but they have now become more definitely and clearly divided into the distressed and non-distressed elements which have existed from the very first. In the town work is going on, though not to the same extent which a prosperous season would have required, but yet to such a degree that the passing visitor, so far from being struck with the deterioration, would probably conclude that the townspeople were in a normal condition of at least comparative prosperity. This is most gratifying, but not more so than is the knowledge that it is entirely owing to the early and extensive exertions made by the Government to meet the distress wherever it presented itself. Much has been done here by private subscriptions and donations, but had these been withheld, the ample provision made by the Government, and calculated to meet all classes of necessity, would have proved sufficient to prevent the loss of life by starvation, or physical weakness, which otherwise might have ensued. The liberal manner in which private funds have been contributed to the relief of the distressed here in Sholapore and elsewhere, is deserving of high praise, inasmuch as it has relieved the Government to an extent equivalent to the amount thus provided, of the heaviest tax which a distress imposes upon it—the heaviest because of all others the only one which gives positively no return. But I hold that in doing this the subscribers and donors have merely done their duty, for it is not the duty of a Government, let it be conducted on what principle you will, to provide support for the helpless and useless members of society. The true and unvarying duty of all Governments is, or should be, the preservation and increase of the prosperity of the country at large, both in connection with its commercial and its moral conditions. Resolve the question as you may, there is no intelligent conception of the duties of Governments which does not finally condense itself into this simple form. Governments are great humanitarian institutions, but they are so indirectly, and only so, so far as the progress of a nation's welfare is necessarily dependant upon its advance in the direction of civilization, which implies the responsibility of man for man but nothing more. The moment humanity clashes with progress, the former must yield; and this, hard as it may seem, is strictly the case in such a distress as the present. The blind, the maimed, the halt, and the decrepid, form in the most prosperous seasons a heavy tax upon the nation at large, and the cost of their support forms not merely an unremunerative outlay, but an actual loss. It is true that the money laid out on their support passes into the hands of others, who doubtlessly employ it in its legitimate use, but the food consumed and the apparel worn out by such people form in the aggregate a heavy loss, because the same amount of supply would provide an almost equal amount of working people, or producers, who would, in return for their consumption, give their labour, and its results as a compensation which, however small, must in the total amount to an equivalent for their consumption. Taking, then, into consideration the facts I have thus briefly summarized, we find the inevitable deduction to be that the Government are *not* bound to contribute to the support of the useless members of the community. But I do not seek to contend that the Government would be justified in permitting this unfortunate class to die of starvation for want of succour, far from it. The moral I wish to point out is simply that it is—speaking politically, and not merely on the basis of that humanity which every man should feel for the afflicted—the *duty* of the people generally to provide, *at all times*, so far as they have the ability for their helpless brethren of whatever caste or creed. The old and the maimed become helpless through the exigencies of circumstances over which they have no control, and the strongest of us cannot boast that he is insured from a like disaster; it is, therefore, our duty to provide for our helpless. Again, in doing so we relieve the Government of a heavy burden, which must tell with considerable force upon the prosperity of the country, and we thus reap a benefit in return for our liberality which the Government cannot gain. I have dwelt thus at length on this subject, because it is the one on which erroneous opinions are most widely held, not only among the poor and ignorant, but by many otherwise well-informed persons, including officials holding high places. I have carefully read through a great portion of the extensive literature which exists in connection with famines in India, but nowhere have I seen this theory pointed out, except in the briefest and most casual way. To me it seems to be the vital point in all systems of relief. Let the Government provide, as recently stated in your editorial columns, for the productive classes, *i.e.*, the people who will give a return for the money expended on them, and let the people generally provide for the helpless. In saying this, I simply demand that the people of India should follow the directions contained in their religious books. I need not here quote from the Institutes of Manu, from the Koran, nor from the Zend Avesta, as I might do, passages which show that in the recognition of the social duties comprised under the ordinary head of charity, these three religions stand but little behind the Christian faith. The Parsees form, indeed, in this particular a noble example, one which even Christians might follow with good effect, although the Arabian Prophet, in his declaration that he who guides the blind across the street performs an act of charity, reaches a higher ideal than any of the others, always excepting that still loftier height to which the Christian religion owes its pre-eminence, both as a social system and a divine ordinance, and which it attains in the simple mandate that we should "love one another." The theory which I have upheld is not only compatible with the religious systems named, but may, I think, to some extent be said to be recognized by them. In speaking thus fully on this subject, I have, however, an object in view other than the mere discussion of a theory; in brief, a proposal that wherever the subscriptions and donations, voluntarily forthcoming for the support of the helpless in times of distress, should prove insufficient, a poll tax should be levied either from the distressed people themselves on the return of more prosperous times, or during the continuance of the distress upon the non distressed population. When we reflect that a tax of one anna per head would yield a sum of Rs. 62,500 per million of the assessed population, we can see how far this sum, even deducting the odd Rs. 500 for the cost of collecting the tax and other incidental expenses, would meet the outlay necessary for the support of the helpless and decrepid in such a season as the present, without encroaching on the Government resources, or, on the other hand, throwing an unreasonable burden upon the people generally. In an ordinary year the poorest coolie in the bazaars could afford an anna, and I question much if, when the object of the tax was known, it would meet with a dissentient or disapproving voice from the poorest.

I must now leave theory for fact, or this letter would, I fear, stretch itself to an unreasonable limit. I arrived here by the mail at about 5 A. M., and made my way soon after daylight into the town. Having taken a brief general survey, the results of which I have noted above, I proceeded to the compound in which the poor children are fed, as I described in my former letters. I had heard from an independent source that some of the Sholaporeites had expressed great dissatisfaction with my comments on the charitable relief systems being carried out here, and I therefore anticipated a rather cool reception. I was, however, warmly welcomed and introduced to the Deputy Collector, a Parsee gentleman whom I regret I had not the pleasure of meeting during either of my former visits to this district. The progress of time has enabled the working members of the committee to get their various relief systems into a more satisfactory condition, and, what is still more important, to exert a stricter scrutiny into the various cases presenting themselves. This is plainly evident to a visitor to the children's morning feeding operations. The number of children has increased to about 1,800, who receive the same quantity of *rotee* and cooked *dhall*, and in the same manner as before; but the donations are now only dealt to the smaller children—little things whose age and size prohibits their engaging in even the lightest labour available. For the older and more sturdy children, I was assured there is plenty of employment forthcoming. Many are employed in the mill which Mr. Morarjee Goculdass has just started, and a few days ago that gentleman intimated to the Deputy Collector that he would be willing to provide another hundred of healthy children with employment. Small-pox has been making sad havoc among the youngsters, and I saw many faces thickly marked with the ugly scars which that disease leaves behind it. I am not sufficiently versed in the aspect of this malady to say whether these children were sufficiently recovered to prevent the possibility of their spreading it among their healthier companions, but many of the piteous looking little faces I saw peeping out from the cloths that were wrapt round their heads to keep off the cool morning air, wore scars which plainly spoke of the short period within which they had been formed; and I would strongly advise that these children be kept away from the others. Extra caution means no doubt extra trouble; but the Sholapore Committee, to do them the barest justice, seem to take no trouble into consideration so long as they achieve the end they aim at, and the trouble in this case might prove effectual in warding off the spread of this, one of the worst of all diseases. Ten days ago the disease threatened to stretch its limits to a serious extent, but there are now almost no cases. Among a people circumstanced like the distressed people here, there is, however, always a great risk of the outbreak of disease. Small-pox seems indeed to break out spontaneously, wherever insufficient sanitation, or a deficiency of food affects any number of people, and the strongest precautions cannot, therefore, be unadvisable, where it has once made itself visible. Notwithstanding the increased vigilance used to insure that none but worthy objects receive relief, I am convinced that very much more remains to be done in this respect. When Sir Richard Temple was here the other day, he remarked that the people receiving relief did not exhibit much sign of being distressed. This is true. But I have no doubt that much of the healthy aspect of the people is owing to the exertions of the relief committee. The danger of affording an excessive degree of relief should be borne in mind, and I am inclined to think that this is not being done here. Man, without sentimentality, would be a mere animal, but an excess of the same commodity leaves him little better, and we should therefore weigh all our actions arising from it in the balance of commonsense, and thus preserve ourselves from both extremes. Sentimentality argues that in the time of distress too much relief cannot be afforded; but commonsense, as I have shown, clearly defines a limit, beyond which relief becomes extravagance, and this is the limit which it seems to me is not drawn here. I saw a great number of children turned away from the children's breakfast, on account of their being of an age to procure employment; but I did not see one of them upon whom the breakfastless dismissal seemed to weigh with anything like the feeling which one might expect to see children of their age evince. If the dismissal implied anything like a serious curtailment of their food, one and all walked away with an air amounting almost to perfect indifference, and neither pleaded nor entreated to be allowed to remain, otherwise than by the most passionless remonstrance against their ejectment. But still stronger than this is the fact that I met several children after the breakfast who were returning home, and on questioning them, found that they had parents living, who could at best be but partially affected by the distress. Among these were a group of three, whose parents were both living. Their father was a barber and working, but their mother stayed at home idle. Such cases as this should be enquired into, and positive information obtained as to whether or not the children's parents are in a condition to support them. Were this done, I have no doubt that the number of children eligible for the breakfast would be found much smaller than the number now daily receiving it.

From the children's breakfast, I went with the Deputy Collector to the compound in which the old and helpless are given relief. These have now been divided into two classes—the blind and lame, &c. and those who are simply helpless from their inability to work. The former are served only once a week, or on every Sunday morning, and they receive seven *chiptees*, or pounds of grain, which has to last them during the week. Nothing could be more horrible than this collection of deformed beings numbering nearly six hundred. Here, was a leper handless; there, another footless; in one place a man maimed and with hideous sores openly displayed; in another a blind man with distorted features. Never have I seen such a sight, and I hope I shall not again. Painful as such miserable objects are when seen singly, the effect produced by hundreds of them gathered together, in all the loathsome filth in which they invariably wrap themselves, is altogether indescribable. Leprous skins, withered limbs, and deformed bodies were here in every horrible variety, rendered more glaringly outrageous in their fearful parodies of the human form by the contrast of the one with the other. I doubt, indeed, if the vilest vision that ever disturbed an opium eater, could compare for a moment with the horrible reality which was here visible to the waking eye. None of this, however, is in any way the result of the present distress; it is simply the result of the assemblage together of the individual cases, which, in more prosperous times, are scattered here and there throughout the district. Meeting one only occasionally, and therefore less noticeable and less repulsive than when seen as I have described grouped together, and forming a huge mass of the greatest misery with which we can conceive it possible for man to be affected. A muster roll is kept of all these unfortunate people, in which their names, disease, or deformity, and approximate ages are entered. They are likewise numbered and receive a ticket entitling them to the quantity of grain mentioned above, 7 lbs. per week. Those who lead the blind receive a donation of 1 lb. of grain. The grain at present given is *jowari*, but it is changed monthly; that given during the past two months being rice and wheat. All the grain is obtained through Messrs. Forbes and Co., of Bombay.

The second division of the "helpless" to whom relief is afforded at this place are the old and those incapable of work. These get a daily supply of grain on the same principle as that just described. Coming out of this compound, I saw sufficient evidence to warrant me in the statement that adequate precautions are not taken with respect to the health of the people. Just inside the compound gate a woman was standing, and she had by her side a child whose face was literally covered with the ugly excrescences which denote the presence of small-pox. My boy called attention to the presence of the child, and some orders were then given relative to her; but the mere fact of her being there shows an utter neglect of the most ordinary precautions and cannot be too strongly condemned. If children afflicted with a contagious disease are thus openly permitted to mix in a crowded gathering of people, how can the local authorities hope to prevent its spreading? The state in which this child was, showed beyond the possibility of doubt that she had been suffering from the disease for several days, and steps should have been taken to isolate her as much as possible from the rest of the people the moment the first signs had shown themselves. In the period which has thus carelessly been permitted to elapse, she may have given the germs of the disease to a score of people. Surely no one can in the present day be supposed to be ignorant of the danger thus incurred, and the most strenuous efforts should be made at once to prevent the possibility of such an incident recurring.

The relief works at Aherwady and other neighbouring places, which were started in the commencement of the distress, are now finished, and the people have been transferred to other works. Of these, as I have not seen the Collector, I can say nothing, but the Government papers will give you the fullest information in this respect. The total number at present on relief works in this Collectorate is, I learn, 87,000, of whom 60,000, or nearly three-fourths, are engaged on civil works and the remainder under the Public Works Department.

The shop which the relief committee opened for the sale of grain is still at work, but the prices in the bazaar having come down, the committee are not selling so much as formerly. The present prices in the bazaar, as given to me by the Deputy Collector, are as follows :—

Wheat	5½	Sholapore seers (140 tolas) per rupee.
Jowari	5½ to 6¼	
Bajri	5¼ to 6¼	
Rice	4 to 4½	

The lower price for *jowari* and *bajri* is for the grain received from Jubbulpore, which is considered to be of an inferior kind.

Grain is not the only thing, the price of which has been affected by the scarcity. Milk, which formerly sold at one and one and a half annas per seer, is now from two to two and a half annas, or one anna more. Ghee has also been raised.

Mrs. Grant's *dhudh khana*, and the travellers' relief system described in my former letters, are still in progress. But the number of travellers passing through the town has, as might be supposed, decreased greatly. The total monthly expense incurred on the charitable reliefs, collectively, is Rs. 2,500, as stated to me by the Deputy Collector. About a month ago the funds in the hands of the committee became insufficient for the expense which they were incurring, and they had to curtail the expenditure by limiting the children's relief, &c., to the most necessitous cases. Tickets were given to the children who were considered in most need of relief, and only those who had tickets were admitted to the breakfast. Mr. Morarjee Goculdass's committee came forward, however, and contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000, and [illegible] various reliefs were at once restored to the[illegible]rmer condition.

The amount already spent in Sholapore exceeds Rs. 5,000, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been given for local expenditure in each of the six talukas of the district. Persons who apply for relief, and appear able to work are afforded temporary relief and provided with tickets; they are then despatched to the nearest relief works, where they can procure employment. About 800 *cumblies*, or blankets, and *sarees*, have been distributed among the distressed people, and the committee are anxious to obtain more, as some of the people are wretchedly clad. Contributions for this purpose will be gratefully received.

The mill which Mr. Morarjee Goculdass has established here, at present provides employment for five hundred people, and its timely opening has thus proved a great boon to the whole locality. Mr. Morarjee had, I am told, an interview with Sir Richard Temple, when the latter was here, but I have not been able to ascertain what transpired. The same remark applies to Sir Richard's visit generally, for I have failed entirely to ascertain his ideas, or whether, indeed, he expressed any on the condition of affairs here, other than that he had suggested the establishment of poor houses, and thought that the "helpless" people to whom grain was given should receive with it a small quantity of ghee. These people do not, however, in the best of seasons have the luxury of ghee. Very often, indeed, they have to do without even the substitute for ghee, which all the poorer natives use—namely, oil. Such being the case, it would obviously be out of place to go to the expense of treating a large body of distressed people to a luxury which they were not in the habit of using. This would be most decidedly in opposition to the theory which I have already advocated, and which is, I am convinced, the only safe basis upon which famine relief operations can be worked with economy and credit to the Government.

Sir Richard Temple was accompanied during his visit here by the Commissioner of Nagpore, the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division, and the Collectors of the Poona and Sholapore districts.

While returning from the town, I saw an encampment of about 80 persons, gathered under a group of trees, and accompanied by about half a dozen lean-looking cattle. On enquiring from them, they told me that they had come from the village of Urlee (Urolee ?) and were proceeding in search of work. The water supply is still sufficient, many of the wells, &c., containing water. The system of pipes laid down to supply water through the town is not yet complete, the delay being occasioned by the want of more pipes—a deficiency which cannot be supplied, I am told, for another month. The steam engine for pumping the water through the pipes is, however, here, and ready for work.

The fields around the town are now completely bare, the small vestiges of grass which were before visible being entirely gone. Fodder is selling, but at a most extravagant rate. One vendor, from whom I asked the price of two bundles of *jowari* straw, demanded Rs. 5 the pair. This would barely suffice to feed a pair of ponies—certainly not to keep them in good condition. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the action taken by the Government with regard to the fodder supply, as indicated in the last famine statement which appears in your issue for the 10th instant, is neither ill advised nor premature. I could get no tonga here, and a bullock cart is all but an impossibility to obtain. There are, however, a goodly number, perhaps over three hundred cattle here yet, and a few sheep and goats. To judge from present appearances they must soon be removed to some other locality, for it is obvious that none but the very wealthiest proprietors can afford to buy food for their animals, while if as may be anticipated, the price continues to rise and the supply to decrease, few or none will be able to meet the expense which a pair of animals would necessitate.

During the afternoon I walked up through the town and was much struck with the great quantity of grain in the bazaar. The grain bazaar is situated on two different roads which meet at nearly right angles, the entire length of the bazaar being nearly a quarter of a mile. All along either side of the road for this distance, nothing meets the eye but piles of grain in bags, frequently 10, 12 and even more bags in height, and projecting into the street. In the doorways of the shops grain is exhibited loosely piled in baskets, and in many instances piled on the ground. The whole of the street was crowded with a busy throng of people, hurrying to and fro, buying and selling, or lazily lounging about in the manner which one may see in every bazaar in the country. Nothing whatever could indicate that the observer was in the middle of a famine district; on the other hand, the most experienced might regard it as a typical specimen of a prosperous and thriving bazaar. Stretching for nearly half a mile from the end of the grain bazaar, the general bazaar presented an equally lively and business-like aspect. Here a group of children were bartering for the purchase of sweetmeats; there some women were haggling over the buying of some toys for the children in their arms; now a matronly dame might be seen cheapening a copper cooking vessel; then a sturdy koonbee selecting a new *chillam*, wherewith to regale himself. Here a father was investing in the purchase of a new *dhotia* for his son, there a young man was bargaining for a set of bangles. On every side and in every direction the scene was one of animation and interest. But nowhere, not once, did I see anything to remind me that I was in a famine-stricken district. Near that part of the bazaar, in which vegetables are sold, there was a man vending guavas, and the "run" upon him was tremendous. He had just planted his basket by the roadside as I came up, and instantly he was besieged by a dozen or more, old and young, male and female, almost all of whom became purchasers, at a pice a piece for the fruit. I noticed, too, a great number of petty grain dealers—vendors with not more than a maund or two of stock—and these I believe to have sprung into existence since the distress began, for they are at present far in excess of the number usually found in a town of this size. There are several other points on which I should like to touch, but I must conclude by noticing a noteworthy feature, in connection with some of the remarks I made above—namely, that I saw several byragees, whose gourds were well filled with grain bestowed on them by the vendors and others in the bazaar, a pinch at a time. Here I must conclude in order to catch the post which leaves immediately.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AT POONA.

POONA, 15TH JAN.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and suite arrived here this evening. He was received with the ceremony befitting his exalted position. His Grace drove in a carriage and four from the station to the Napier Hotel which was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The band of the 8th N. I. played at the Napier Hotel.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

LAHORE, 15TH JAN.

The Khan of Khelat and followers arrived at Umritsur on Friday, and leave to-day for Lahore. He was met at the station by the officials and 19 guns were fired on his leaving. At the railway station the horses in the Khan's carriage took fright, Colonel Hall and the Khan escaped by jumping out; they were unhurt.

SIR R. H. DAVIES PROCEEDS TO THE FRONTIER.

Sir R. H. Davies, the Lieutenant Governor, leaves on Wednesday for Rawul Pindee and the Frontier.

GUNPOWDER AND CARTRIDGES FOUND CONCEALED AT PESHAWUR.

Over two cwts of gunpowder and a quantity of cartridges have been discovered in the Artillery lines at Peshawur, supposed to have been concealed there for some time past. The quality is different from that at present in use in the service, and is supposed to have been hidden for a felonious purpose by the lascar drivers.

SUICIDE OF A CONDUCTOR.

In the corps of the Commissariat, Conductor Muller has committed suicide by taking poison at Peshawur. He leaves a wife and six children unprovided for.

FATAL THUNDER-STORM AT MEERUT.

Lightning struck the barracks of the 60th Rifles at Meerut yesterday, in which were soldiers who had completed 21 years' service, awaiting transport to England. The number killed in the barracks and by the fire afterwards extinguished, is uncertain.

The Rifles at Rawul Pindee proceed to Kohat *via* Peshawur.

RUSSIA'S OFFER TO THE AMEER OF CABUL.

LAHORE, 15TH JAN.

The Russian Ambassador, it is said, has offered the Ameer of Cabul Khiva and other cities, and territories adjacent to Peshawur, on condition of free passage to Russian troops, the alternative being war in case of refusal.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE AMEER OF CABUL.

A prevailing report here, that the Ameer is dead, is gaining consistency, but wants confirmation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALCUTTA, 15TH JAN.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam and party leave Calcutta to-night for Goalundo *en route* to Assam.

Mr. Justice Pontifex takes ten months' leave in March.

The Committee assembles at Agra to-morrow to consider the carrying capacity of the metre guage and rolling stock of the State Railways in connection with military requirements. It is composed of the following officers:—General Brown, President, Colonel Grey, Major Clarke, Major Collett, Major Welsh, Surgeon Major Kellett and Captain Firebrace, Members; Major LeMesurer, Secretary.

The Jail Conference commenced its meetings to day; its deliberations are conducted with closed doors. Mr. W. B. Jones, Civilian, President; Dr. Abbott, of Hyderabad, H. Beverly, of Bengal, Dr. Cruickshank, of Bombay, Dr. Dallas, of the Punjab, Dr. Grant, of the North-West Provinces, Captain Hallett, of Madras, Dr. Henderson, of Mysore, Mr. Sinkinson, of Burmah, and Dr. Sutherland, of Oudh, members; Mr. T. J. Plowden, of Assam, as Secretary.

Lady Temple and family remain for the present in Calcutta.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RECENT FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 15TH JAN.

With improving weather, the disastrous floods which have lately visited different parts of England are now beginning to subside.

THE SCARCITY IN THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES.

Acting on behalf of Lord Salisbury, the Colonial Secretary, Lord Carnarvon, in a despatch to the Viceroy of India, dated 12th instant, reviews the importance of the severe distress in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. His Lordship previous to receipt of this despatch was unaware of the vast area of the stricken districts, and was only made acquainted therewith on receipt of the Duke of Buckingham's despatch, dated 2nd December last. Her Majesty's Government have issued instructions to the Viceroy, under date 29th ultimo, to telegraph a weekly summary of the actual facts and to send special narratives by each mail. Lord Carnarvon has also assured Lord Lytton of his hearty support to any measures that may be adopted tending to mitigate the effects of a famine and for due provision of adequate relief. His Lordship also generally approves of the measures already adopted by the Government of India, and he leaves to the Viceroy the widest discretion regarding details.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15TH JAN.

It is understood that the Powers have virtually abandoned the demands which were rejected by the Porte, excepting the appointment of a mixed International Commission. The Porte, however, remains obdurate. The statement that the German delegate had declared that any further concession was impossible, is now officially denied.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 13TH JAN.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ult. arrived at Brindisi on the 11th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Merkara sailed from Aden yesterday, outward bound, to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

LONDON, 13TH JAN.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollers	5¼d.
Exchange on India	1s. 9⅝d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£45-10.
Chartered do do.	£19.
do. Mercantile do.	£29.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£34
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£86,000,000
„ Notes in Circulation	£106,300,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89
4½ per cent. do.	89½
5½ per cent. do.	91
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅞.
5 per cent French Rente 1872	106½.
Bar Silver	57½.

The sum of £25,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure—Severn.

WE believe the rumour is correct which assigns the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab to Mr. P. S. Melvill, the present Agent of the Governor General in Baroda. Mr. Melvill has of late years been entrusted with very important tasks on behalf of the Government of India, and his success in performing them may be measured by this new honour which is to be bestowed upon him.

THE Directors of the Bank of Madras on Thursday raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

... ship Parthenope, which arrived in the ... from Melbourne, ... ses for

CHOLERA is reported to have again broken out in Colombo with some virulence. The Colombo papers of the 4th instant state that about one dozen deaths have taken place.

A SALUTE of 17 guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday at sunrise, for the arrival of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras. A similar salute was fired yesterday at 11 A. M. for His Grace's departure.

THE 21st Regiment N. I. furnished a guard of honour, consisting of 50 men with regimental colour, and was paraded at the Grant Road station at 8-45 A. M. yesterday, on the departure of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery for His Highness' departure.

A MADRAS paper hears that in some at least of the famine districts there is very considerable extortion carried on by subordinates in charge of works. All the petty officials are said to be profiting largely by the grain operations. Detection of such misconduct is not easy, but should a delinquent be discovered, an example should be made of him.

THE quantity of grain which has been carried by the Madras Railway into the districts of that Presidency during the six weeks ending 6th January has averaged 6,600 tons a week or a total of 39,558¾ tons for that period. The importations have fallen off since the week ending the 23rd December when they amounted to 9,119 tons, and this fact may be regarded, probably, as an indication that the markets in the interior are well supplied. The paper from which these figures are taken does not state whether the whole of these importations were on private merchants' account or whether any part of them was on Government account.

THE Madras Railway Company have instructed their solicitors to obtain warrants against driver Sullivan, the station master, and the assistant station master at Amboor, who, they have decided, are the parties primarily responsible for the accident on the Madras Railway on the 24th of last month. It is added that the native passengers discharged from the General Hospital, and several others who suffered loss by the late accident, have been treated most liberally by the Traffic Manager; and the endeavours of Mr. Church to help them in every way possible, has pleased the complainants, and one and all have gone away satisfied. In every case, where necessary, free passes have been placed in the hands of those wishing to go to any part of the line in returning to their friends; and advances were made to others at once, to undergo the funeral ceremonies of those who lost their lives in the collision.

THE *Englishman* reports the following case of rat catching extraordinary, which has just been accomplished in the City of Palaces:—"The passers by through Lall Bazar Street last Wednesday morning must congratulate themselves on the scene which they witnessed at the Central Police Station. A posse of European Police Officers, forming the constabulary, headed by the Commissioner of Police, and supported by Superintendents Percy and Reid, all in a bustle, was certainly very alarming; and what puzzled every one at the time, was to know what they were bent upon—which citadel, or garrison, they were going to attack, and with what results. A few minutes' stay, however, had the effect of appeasing the uneasy, and satisfying the inquisitive. It then appeared that the stables (not the Augean) where the Police stud is located, and which is being undermined by rats, required clearing out to such an extent as to call for the aid of almost the whole Police constabulary, its adjuncts and officials, including the fire brigade staff, all of whom set to work, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, to rid the place of the vermin which had caused so much loss to the authorities, in these days of retrenchment. The hose, or one of them, belonging to the steam-engine was brought to play into the habitations of those vermin, with such effect as to oust them out by the dozens; and then commenced the work of destruction, at which the use of *batons* was dispensed with, and walking-sticks, shillelahs, bamboos, and dogs substituted. The excitement and commotion at the time may be better imagined than described; suffice it to say that, within an hour's time, no less than 121 of the enemy were killed outright."

SUNDAY WORKING IN BOMBAY MILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am not a Scotchman; still I have a great regard for the Sabbath day, which, I am glad to say, has not been lost by my living in India unlike most of our great Scotchmen (and indeed Englishmen also).

I would wish to call public attention through your influential columns to the working of the mills and factories in this Presidency on the Sabbath day, not only those under native direction but those also (I am ashamed to say) almost entirely under European direction.

These gentlemen, who no doubt are shining lights in their Kirks or Churches, have no scruples in ordering their subordinates to work on the Sabbath regardless of the Divine command, "Six days shalt thou labour," which they listen to at the time they are breaking it.

Surely, if mills at home working from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. and stopping half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner, six days in the week can be made to pay, the Bombay mills with so many advantages—viz., working from daylight to dark (six months in the year from 5-30 A.M. to 7-45 P.M.), only stopping 30 minutes during that time, working three Sundays in the month independent of the advantage gained in the price of labour and cotton, can afford to stop on Sabbath. I have been in almost every country in the world, but I must say that in no place have I been where the Sabbath day was so disregarded as here. In spite of all our boasted Protestantism, I have been in Roman Catholic Colonies namely Manilla and the Brazils, where it was impossible to work on the Sabbath without a permit from the Bishop, which, I must say, was seldom granted. I need scarcely remind you that they have also a native population of a different religion to their own.

Will no one in a position to do so lend a hand to put a stop to this unnecessary work on the Sabbath day? and by so doing wipe away a stain on the name of England which has lasted quite long enough.—Yours, &c.

A SABBATH BREAKER PERFORCE.

Bombay, 14th January.

THE SPOILING OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The long-expected 1st of January 1877 has come and gone; and though the native has been kissed and hugged, flattered and honoured, soldiers and civilians have not yet received orders to hand over their posts to him and decamp to Europe. So far satisfactory. But though the spoiling of the Englishman is not yet an accomplished fact, it looms in the future; for has not Lord Lytton declared that the natives have a decided claim to share largely in the administration of the country? They are told, it is true, that loyalty and integrity are indispensable on their part, but then we all know that these are supposed to be mysteriously conferred along with the degree of B. A. and M. A.; so the desired promotion cannot be far distant. Before, however, gazetting the Brahmans to all the important posts in the country, I would recommend the powers-that-be to read carefully Dr. Hunter's "Annals of Rural Bengal," so that they may be able to realize what the state of the country would in a short time be. In the early years of our power in India, we tried the experiment of ruling by means of native officials, and so frightful a strife of corruption and misery supervened that the system had to be abandoned. This was done by the Earl of Cornwallis who arrived as Governor General in 1786. "The new Governor-General"—to quote the annals—"carried with him instructions to frame a system of Government in accordance with the usages of the country. But he speedily discovered that in order to do this, he had first to ascertain what those usages really were, and that the ruinous changes of the past twenty years had chiefly proceeded from the hasty adoption of successive systems on insufficient data. But with regard to the agency by which the country was to be administered, Lord Cornwallis wavered not a moment. *He decided that English officers must be at the head of every department, both in the capital and in the provinces, and that natives were trustworthy only so far as they could be strictly watched.*" This was a wise decision and has stood the test of a ninety years' trial, and we cannot even now afford to reverse it. Let it be borne in mind that there is already a vast stratum of pampered yet discontented and caste-bound Brahmans between the English rulers and the people, and the folly of adding yet another will be self-evident. There was a very wide-spread belief amongst Englishmen and natives that the 1st of January would witness the appointment of some of the latter to a certain number of Collectorships in the three Presidencies. Now let us for a moment consider what that meant. A Collector is a civilian of standing who has passed through several subordinate grades in a service which he has entered by severe competition; he is the ruler of a large tract of country, and has four or five English gentlemen under him; he is also the civil and social head of the station forming his head-quarters. Through him the Government receives information of all kinds relating to the welfare of his Collectorate, and in times of danger to the Empire his position becomes doubly responsible. Now to take a Brahman, even though the possessor of every degree an Indian University can confer—yea, albeit he can draw up in first rate language the insolent petitions of disaffected students and of Sarwajanik Sabhas—and to place him in such a position, would be simply an outrage on justice, morality and commonsense. A poor wretch, bound hand and foot by the trammels of caste,—with no higher social position than that of his shestedar and karkuns, with whom no doubt he would frequently be found at dinner squatting on the ground in a semi-nude condition,—devoid of true loyalty and integrity—thoroughly one in feeling with the disaffected of his countrymen,—how could he be at the best of times aught but a source of weakness, and in dangerous times of peril? And what is true of this particular post, would be equally so of all other responsible positions now held by Englishmen. So far as is yet known, these appointments have not been alienated from the rightful holders; but if any effort should be made to reverse Lord Cornwallis's wise policy, woe to this portion of Her Majesty's Empire!—Yours, &c.

ELEPHAS

Jan. 10.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 13TH JAN.

ON the morning of the 8th instant, a Rajpoot outlaw, named Veessjee Sutoojee, was executed. He was an inhabitant of the Kuddee Puttun Zilla (northern possessions of the Gaekwar). With a daring band of accomplices he took to dacoity, and for a length of time evaded all the vigilance of the police and Sebundy *fellas*, and, with impunity, committed robberies and murder. In fact he was a terror for the time being, and many pursuits were made by the Sebundy levy and the irregular sowars to capture this "Jonathan Wild" of Guzerat, but without effect. However, the authorities at last, I am told, resorted to the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief," and after a certain time he was, I hear, lured into the net prepared for him by a traitor. Subsequently he was brought to Baroda under a strong guard and placed before the tribunal. He was well defended by a talented limb of the law, but murder was proved against him, and the Judge passed the sentence of death upon him. The gallows were erected on the General Parade Ground, and in the early morning of the appointed day a company of H. H.'s 1st Regiment, under the command of Captain Cormack, and twenty-five sowars of the 1st Troop Silladar Cavalry, under the command of the Rissaldar Major, waited at the City Jail and took the culprit in charge and went to the place where the gallows were erected, followed by a large concourse of spectators, and when all the necessary arrangements were gone through, the removal of the board from under his feet launched the prisoner into eternity.

The young Gaekwar left Delhi on the 9th instant for a short tour to visit a few places of note such as Lucknow, Agra, the Taj Mahal, &c, and will probably return to Baroda in the early part of next month. The State troops commenced their march from Delhi on the 10th instant, and will come by slow stages. The march will be for two months.

The Banians of Baroda were greatly irritated a few days ago Between the Clock Tower and the Larreepoora, or the western gate of the city, there is a watering place called *Purub*, belonging to the Banian community. The building is a small square one and of double storey, and is in the middle of the main thoroughfare. This isolated little place, strictly speaking, is not an obstruction to the thoroughfare, for on both sides of the *Purub* there is ample road for pedestrians and every kind of vehicles, but the Municipal *fellas* seemed bent upon demolishing this *Purub* and the Banians stuck out like one body and brought the electric wire into requisition, and the *Purub*, I find, still remains intact. In Ahmedabad there is a similar building near Manick Chowk, and right in the middle of the road, and when the Government were thinking to demolish that *Purub*, the sowcars there represented the matter to the higher authorities and there the *Purub* is a standing testimony to the Baroda folks.

General Forbes, of the Northern Division, has been here for the last five or six days. First all the different corps in Camp were reviewed severally since his arrival and this morning I had the pleasure of witnessing the review of the Brigade comprising the squadron of the 1st Lancers, the demi-battery of Royal Artillery, the detachment of the 15th Europeans, and the 9th and 22nd Regiments respectively. After the marching past, and wheeling into their original ground, a few evolutions were executed, which pleased the General and all the spectators, especially those who had any military knowledge. The difference in the firing between the breech and muzzle-loader muskets was great, for four or five rounds of file-firing with the breech-loaders was done in the twinkling of an eye, whereas only perhaps two rounds would be fired by the muzzle-loaders.

It is bitter cold for the last two days.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, 11TH JAN.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, has been pleased to order the release of the following prisoners on the occasion of the Empress of India assuming her title on the 1st January 1877:—

Gunner Willoughby	A/9th Royal Artillery.		
Drummer O'Brien	H. M.'s 2/16th Regt.		
Private Ashton	do.	33rd	do.
do. O'Brien	do.	43rd	do.
do. Broadhurst	do.	44th	do.
do. Hackett	do.	do.	do.
do. Egan	do.	do.	do.

The Proclamation parade at Secunderabad was a grand military display. The troops, numbering over 5,000, were a very imposing sight, comprising the following:—

B/C. R. H. A.	H. M.'s 1st M. N. I.
A/9th R. A.	do. 3rd do.
F/20th do.	do. 29th do.
2/5th do.	do. 40th do.
1st Madras L. C.	1st Cavalry (H. C.)
Sappers and Miners.	No. 1 Fd. Baty (H. C.)
H. M.'s 2/16th Regt.	1st Regt. (H. C.)
do. 44th do.	

The "British Wall" extended over a mile, the position was taken up before 12 midday. Major-General Macintire, commanding H. M.'s Forces and Staff, Major Euan Smith, First Assistant Resident, and Nawab Macrum-Ood-Dowla arrived punctually at noon. The usual salutes were fired. Major Euan Smith, *pro tem* Resident, read out the Proclamation, after which the booming of the Imperial Salute of 101 guns were fired with the *feu-de-joie* after the intervals of 34, 34 and 33 guns respectively; when done, hearty cheering followed for the "Empress of India." Major Smith then spoke a few words to the recipients of medals and decorated them in the following order:—

B/C. R. H. A.	Sergt Major	Geo. E. Baker
2/5 R. A.	do.	W. Atkinson
A/9 do.	do.	F. Colegate
F/20 do.	do.	G. Waters
No. 1, Fd. B. (H.C)	Drill Naique	Gopauldass
1, L. C., Madras	Havildar	Munnsjee Row
2/16 Regt.	Sergt. Major	J. McDowell
44th do.	do.	S. Neary
1, N. I. Madras	Havildar	Meer Abbas
3, L. I. do.	Drill Havildar	Raja Row
29, N. I. do.	Havildar	Soorlanaroydoo
40, N. I. do.	Private	Shaik Ismail
1st H. C. Infy.	ColorHavildar	Shaik Ismile
2nd H. C. Cavalry	Duffadar	Abdool Mujjeedkhan

The Sappers and Miners appear to have been forgotten altogether. The General Parade Ground in front of the Arsenal was a sea of heads, no standing room being available. The day's *tamasha* passed off without a hitch. In the evening the Nizam's State Ball and illuminations took place and went off with great *eclat*

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, 12TH JAN.

On dits—Colonels Nembhard, Allardyce and Millet, of Berar, intends retiring from the service early in April next. The Police Inspector General's office (Colonel Millet) will be amalgamated with the Commissioner's. It is expected that a Bengal Civilian and a Bombay barrister-at-law will succeed the Commissioner and Judicial Commissioner. The Resident is expected at Akola on Sunday evening. There is no foundation to the rumour as yet that Sir Richard Meade intends resigning the Residentship of Hyderabad. From the 1st April next it is rumoured that a reduction will be made on all travelling allowances in the H. A. D. It is talked of that the Local Funds Department, Berar, are to be placed under the orders of the Executive Engineers of East and West Berar from the ensuing official year.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were seven European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 288 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 73 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 209 by the Magistrates of Police and 6 by Naval Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 267 were natives and the remaining 21 Europeans.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY IN KURRACHEE.—The Bishop, who arrived in Kurrachee on the 3rd instant, left again on the 9th for Hyderabad. He held a confirmation in Kurrachee, at Trinity Church, when several young persons were confirmed. His Lordship was to hold a confirmation at Hyderabad and then proceed to Upper Sind.

THE TRENTHAM HALL CASE.—In consequence of a motion made before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday, which will be found reported in another column, and the hearing of which occupied the Court all day, the further hearing of the Trentham Hall case before the same learned Judge was adjourned until to-day.

RUSTUMPOORA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—Conducted at the sole expense of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai.—There were 282 patients of the following description treated during the month of December last:—Males 80, females 99, children 103; Parsees 243, Hindoos 19, Mussalmans 20; cured 237, absented 15, remaining 30. Daily average attendance 9·3.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 230 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 184 prisoners including 8 women, of whom 26 were non-labour prisoners and 158 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 46 prisoners including 5 women. Of these latter 21 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 25 from the Small Causes Court.

DR. LYNN'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Dr. Lynn's "medium" (Mr. Macarthy) will carry on the entertainment during the present week, introducing a number of entirely new tricks. He will play regularly until Friday night at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute and on Saturday at the Town Hall. Mr. Macarthy is a capital conjurer, and his success as a "medium" is acknowledged by everyone who has seen him, surpassing even the famous Davenport Brothers in the Cabinet séance.

SUIT AGAINST THE TURKISH CONSUL.—In the Court of Small Causes on the 13th inst., Hussein Effendi, the Turkish Consul General, was sued by Mr. Mazeachi, a former clerk, for arrears of wages. The Consul did not appear personally, but pleaded through his secretary, exemption from the civil tribunals as the representative of a foreign power. His Honour, the Second Judge as of opinion that the Court had jurisdiction in the matter, but adjourned the case till to-day, in order to give due consideration to the pleas set up by the defendant.

THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER.—We hear that Mr. Roberts, the Champion billiard player, intended to leave Sydney on the 28th of December last. If he did leave on that day by the mail steamer he would arrive at Galle about the 19th of this month, or on Friday next, and he would reach Bombay early next week. He proposes, we hear, to stop in India for one month. Arrangements are being made for him to play in a public place where he can be seen well by a large number of persons. The large room of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute has been mentioned amongst others. Wherever he may elect to play a large number of persons may be expected to be anxious to see his remarkable skill at billiard playing.

PROSECUTIONS BY THE AGENTS OF THE S. P. C. A.—Luximon Rama, a cartman, for working his bullock in Clare Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 2.—Khundoo Succaram, a cartman, for working his bullock in Parell Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 2.—Alli Shaik Hussain, a buggy driver, for working his horse in Haines Road, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, and also having an incised wound on the belly close to the near foreshoulder, was fined Rs. 5.—Essoo Succoo, a cartman, for working his bullock in Grant Road, the animal having an ulcer on its neck, was fined Rs. 2.—Ballajee Appa, cart man, for working his bullock in Falkland Road, the animal being lame of the near foreleg, was fined Rs. 3.

SUICIDES.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday, at Parell Chawl Road, on view of the body of Luxmee. Deceased was a Hindoo girl, about eleven years of age. Upon the evidence adduced, the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank."—Another inquest was held by the Coroner on Sunday at Jail Road, on view of the body of Bhoorekhan. Deceased was about 50 years of age, and a mendicant. He had no fixed place of residence and frequented the chundool or opium smoking shops on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. His body was found floating in the Baboola Tank on that morning; there were found no marks of violence on it. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in the Baboola Tank."

SUSPICIOUS THEFT OF VALUABLE RINGS BY A SERVANT.—On Friday afternoon last information was given to Mr. Constable McDermott that two valuable gold rings, the one set with brilliants and the other a ruby, of the collective value of Rs. 425 were lost or stolen from the temporary residence of Mr. Kessowjee Toolsidass's wife and daughter at the Walkeshwur Temple premises, where that gentleman's wife and daughter had been to reside to recruit their health. Mr. McDermott, with a few native constables, at once repaired to the residence of the complainant, and upon enquiry discovered that the servant, named Kessow Dowlutram, of the complainant, had obtained leave of absence and had left the premises for a short time. A diligent search was made all over the premises, and also the quarters of the servants, but the missing property was not found. Soon after another search was made outside the premises near the cooking place where the servant generally slept, and beneath a large stone was found concealed the two missing rings. Mr. McDermott's suspicion was at once aroused that the theft was committed by the servant as no other party had access to the rooms of the wife and daughter of the complainant; he consequently arrested the servant on his return, who at first denied all knowledge of the property but subsequently admitted having committed the theft. The prisoner, Kessow Dowlutram, was yesterday charged with the offence before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, but the complainant declined to give evidence against the prisoner, as he was of opinion that the defendant, who was a servant as well as a priest to the family, and performed all the religious ceremonies, would not be capable of committing such a crime, consequently the charge was withdrawn and the prisoner discharged.

LANOWLEE.—We hear from Lanowlee that the weather there has been very cold, and that there had been several cases of fever and dysentery in the village; colds were also very prevalent. The clouds and damp in the atmosphere were found to be very trying to those who have much exposure on the Ghaut. At the works near Khandalla several of the workmen had been suffering from fever caused by exposure to the night air in their miserable booths constructed of branches of trees and leaves.—*Deccan Herald.*

SCHOOL FETE.—Lieutenant General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., entertained the children of H. M.'s 1-2nd Queen's on Friday evening last; the fine band of the Regiment was in attendance, discoursing sweet music throughout the evening. The children seemed heartily to enjoy the hospitality and kindness of their generous host who well knows how to gain their hearty good-will. The compound was lighted up, and there were various amusements provided for the children; but the happiest amusement to them seemed to consist in being allowed to roam at will in the large compound in which the entertainment took place.—*Id.*

THE RELEASE OF THE JAM OF LUS BEYLA.—A telegram despatched by the Jam of Beyla himself was received here by his agent, Mr. Datoo Dinnab, on the evening of Thursday last, intimating his release. The Jam will, in all probability, arrive in Kurrachee by the steamer expected here on Monday next. Preparations are being made to give him an enthusiastic reception. He will, we believe, delay his departure for Lus Beyla for a few days. At last has justice been done to this much persecuted chieftain, whose cause we have advocated so persistently for the last five years and more. Our readers will recollect that a strong memorial in his behalf, signed by numbers of influential Sirdars and the leading people of Beloochistan, was forwarded to Government some months ago; the memorial we published in our columns. The release of the Jam, we fancy, would have been brought about independently of any representations made from the Camp of Major Sandeman, and although the Khan of Khelat was induced to signify his willingness for the restoration of the man whom he had so grievously wronged, the Government no doubt was convinced that the detention of the Jam any longer would have been an unjust measure, and ordered his release irrespective altogether of what the Khan chose to think or say. We presume the Jam will be sorely disappointed to find Sir William Merewether absent, for the very first thing, we suppose, he would have done on his arrival would have been to have paid his respects to the Commissioner in Sind, to whom he owes so much.—*Sindian.*

THE BLOCK ON THE RAILWAYS.—We are informed that hundreds of waggons loaded with goods are detained below the Ghauts on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that only 15 waggons at a time can be worked over them. Also that the number of bank engines is very limited, altogether insufficient to work the heavy famine traffic. Whatever may be the cause, the East Indian and other railways, which are being denuded of their rolling stock, greatly to the inconvenience of traders and with much loss to traffic receipts, have grave cause of complaint against the G. I. P. Railway. And we think it would be wise policy on the part of these railways, as well as but common justice to their own local traders, if they were to suspend booking goods to the G. I. P. Railway until the present accumulation is cleared off and the mass of waggons now detained has been sent back to the parent lines.—*Indian Railway Service Gazette.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN'S" VIEW OF THE MATTER.—The *Bombay Guardian* of Saturday last writes as follows:—"A very painful impression has been made on the minds of Christians in India, by the absence of all reference to God in the great ceremony of the 1st of January, at Delhi. During the last week, the Christians of Bombay, of different churches, have been meeting from day to day, for prayer, and deep regret has been expressed because of the failure on the part of Her Majesty's Representative to include the invocation of God among the acts of that august occasion. They who believe that there is a Divine Government of the Universe, feel that there is need of much humiliation before God on the part of the Christians of Great Britain and India, on account of this neglect, lest the displeasure of Him who smote Herod, Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar, and who is the same from age to age, should come upon those who are responsible for this disloyalty. We hope that some steps may be taken to bring this matter to the notice of Her Majesty the Empress of India. We remember that Lord Canning refused to receive a deputation of Native Christians who, in the dark days of the Mutiny, wished to wait upon him with the expressions of their devotion to the Government. The omission of prayer on Proclamation Day, seems to us akin to that; as both, we suppose, were dictated by a fear to displease the natives. We are most solicitous that the Government of this country should regard the feelings of the natives of India, and study to please them; but we do not believe that in order to please them it is necessary to act as though God were not. We believe that the most direct way to secure their attachment is to seek the blessing of God upon the procedure of the rulers. It now appears that the omission of prayer at the Imperial Assemblage has given a shock to the feelings of the people of this country, as well as to those of Englishmen. The *Indu-Prakash* of last Monday says that it has excited very great astonishment in the minds of all. 'Among our people,' says our contemporary, 'it is customary to commence and conclude every act with prayer, or at least with repetitions of the name of God. Naturally, therefore, they have been greatly surprised at the absence of this on the occasion referred to. That the English Government should have forgotten God, the Supreme Ruler, on the occasion of this Imperial Assemblage, is truly surprising, and we are bound to say that this neglect has left a painful impression upon the minds of all.' Bishop Gell, the acting Metropolitan, was present at Delhi, and no one would ever have dreamed of finding fault, if he had been requested to open the proceedings of the first of January with a prayer to the Most High, in the name of the Lord Jesus, asking the blessing of God upon Her Majesty and upon Her Majesty's Counsellors, and upon Her Majesty's servants in this country engaged in the administration of public affairs, that they might be so guided as to secure in the highest degree the welfare of the people of India."

THE STAR COMPANY.

THE Star Company, which has provided so much amusement for the public of Bombay for so many months past, this evening introduces a novelty on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre, in the shape of the grand Christmas Pantomime, Harlequin Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves. The attempt is a bold one, but the well-known talents of all the members of the Star Company and their untiring energy have overcome all difficulties, and Bombay will rejoice in having a pantomime for the delight of the youngsters. Doubtless the house at Grant Road will be crowded to-night.

A GARDEN PARTY AT COLABA.

A GARDEN PARTY was given at Morley Hall, on Saturday afternoon, by Colonel Bond, commanding, this being his annual treat to the children on the last day of the Christmas holidays.

Mrs. Bond, though at home, did not forget the children. We understand she went to town and spent several days selecting toys at Whitely Bazaar and sent out a splendid box of toys, with flags and bon-bons to adorn the tree which was very well got up in the theatre, being about 15 feet high and a very good tree for the purpose.

The Hall was thronged with women and children. The grounds tastefully laid out, were early filled with soldiers and their wives and children. There were seats for them under the trees, and a special platform for the ladies. Tables were laid out in the form of a cross to seat two hundred, as invitations had been sent out to about 60 women and toys were prepared for 140 children. Those tables, as usual groaned under the weight of cakes and tarts, apples, oranges, pine-apples, pommelos and grapes, boxes of English biscuits, but the most attractive of all were the heaps of sugar plums. The little ones were twice stopped, in their active measures to reduce the weight on the table, by that successful photographer from the School of Arts trying to catch them at rest for a moment. Two successful pictures were taken for the purpose of being sent home to Mrs. Bond.

The merry-go-round, Aunt Salley, and running races occupied the time till the tree was lighted up, the excellent band of Sir Reginald Macdonald discoursing sweet strains the while. They were entertained at the Sergeants' Mess R. A., while the prizes were being given out in the theatre, the most amusing part of which was the choosing by the children of the best boy and girl in the Infant School who carried away the prize cake, and in the higher school special prizes selected for them by Mrs. Bond.

The evening's amusements were brought to a close by an impromptu dance in the Ball Ally, after the visitors had left, as the band played only as the Undaunted could play from 3 in the afternoon up to 10 o'clock at night. The whole scene at night with the trees lit up by bluelights was very pretty.

We noticed among the visitors General and Mrs. Gell, the Hon'ble Justice Bayley, Colonel and Mrs. Hatch, Dr. and Mrs. Laud, Revd. Mr. Johnston, Col. Bayly, Major Galbraith, Father...R. C Chaplain, Mr. and Mrs Martin D. mayed Wood has Magregor with many other ladies, officers and civilians.

HIGH COURT.—15TH JANUARY.

DISPUTED WILL CASES.

PURMANANDAS BHAGWANDAS AND OTHERS *vs.* MADHOWDAS PREMJEE AND ANOTHER.

Sir Charles Sargent, Judge, read the decision of the Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp, and himself in this case, the question at issue in which was as to the right of succession to the estate of Vanjee Bhimjee, who died in 1864 without issue, and leaving two widows. It was not in dispute between the parties that the property had formed part of the undivided estate of the father of Bhimjee and fell to the latter in the apportionment between his children. Bhimjee's will, made in 1858, provided for the support of several religious charities, and gave the residue of his property to his two widows. Of the two women, Vijabai and Gustabai, Vijabai died first, and the property was left to Gustabai who, when she died in 1873, left a will appointing the defendants executors. The plaintiffs, who claimed the property in the present suit, were the first cousin and first cousin once removed of Bhimjee, and were admitted to be his nearest male heirs. Their contention was that according to the Hindoo law, unless there was special direction otherwise, a bequest of immoveable property by a man to his widow could only be treated as a gift for enjoyment during her life time, so as to guard against the property being alienated from the husband's heirs; and that no such words were to be found in the present case. Their Lordships were of opinion that the wording of the will "showed a clear intention on the part of the testator to constitute his widows sole and absolute owners of the residuary estate, with full power of dealing with it as they might think proper." With respect to a second issue regarding the right of a Hindoo to dispose of ancestral property so as to alienate it from his heirs, their Lordships construed the law to mean that in such a case a collateral heir might interfere, but where the next heir was only a distant relative he could not; the distinction appeared to be made between collaterals and descendants. Judgment was given for the defendants with costs.

IGNACIO M. NICHOLAS *vs.* JOZE PASCOLE DE MELLO AND OTHERS.

Sir Charles Sargent also delivered judgment in this case. His Lordship said the parties were claimants to the estate of one Emmanuel de Mello. The plaintiff claimed through the widow of the testator Rosa Carolina Gomez, who he contended took absolute possession of the property under the will. The defendants were heirs to the sister of the testator, Esperanza de Cruz, and claimed to be entitled to the property under the will or at any rate as next of kin. The question turned on the construction of the will, which left certain property to the sister of the testator and certain other property to his widow, the latter on condition that she should receive absolutely the rents and interest, but without the power to make over or dispose of the property until she remarried, in which event it would revert to the sister, Esperanza. The contention for the plaintiff was that under that devise the widow took possession of the property absolutely until she remarried, and that if that event did not occur the estate became absolute. His Lordship considered that the wording of the will did not constitute a condition, either precedent or substantive, but merely provided a limitation of the estate, viz:—until the legatee should remarry. She could not get married after death, though she might, theoretically speaking, up to the very moment before she died. The will, therefore, could only be regarded as bequeathing to her an estate for her life or until she remarried. It was quite plain the testator did not intend the property to go out of his own family. He appeared to have contemplated his widow's remarrying and therefore provided for the property remaining in his family if that event occurred; but he appeared to have forgotten that she might not remarry but still might die. Judgment must pass for the defendants, the fact not being disputed that they were the testator's heirs.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

MR. MACLEAN, like the busy bee, has been improving his shining hours and his Guide to Bombay at the same time. When first published, as a hasty production, better than a year ago, the work won general approbation; and of course it is better now, as Mr. Maclean has had time to give the finishing touches to it which he would doubtless have made before had time permitted. The information given in the second edition is up to date, and the work has the two-fold nature of a guide and a directory within reasonable limits.—*Indian Daily News.*

MR. J. M. MACLEAN has published a second edition of his excellent Guide to Bombay, to which he has made several additions with a view of making it still more worthy of the good name it bears. A great deal of fresh matter has been added to the historical and descriptive chapters; the whole of the Directory has been recast; and tables showing the movements of the mail steamers for 1877, and the through services by rail between Bombay and other places in India, have been supplied. These improvements make the book much more valuable as a work of reference without greatly increasing its bulk, and will, doubtless, strengthen the hold it has already obtained on the favour of the public.—(*Englishman.*)

WE have received a copy of this book, the first of its kind we fancy, that has appeared in India. The book is well got up, and gives every kind of information about the town that can possibly be desired. There is a map of the place, and then a good map of India. There is also a drawing of the Queen's Statue on the Esplanade, and according to the Preface to the book it was intended to give more illustrations. The author says:—

> I had proposed to give with the GUIDE a view of Bombay, but could not get one taken to afford a satisfactory representation of the city. I then tried to get a photograph of the Queen's Statue, the most exquisite work of art in Bombay, for the frontispiece; but, alas! the Statue is so surrounded with bamboo poles at present that the photographer could do nothing with it. I must therefore throw myself on the indulgence of the public, and ask them to forgive my breach of promise in this matter.

We have in the next place a very interesting account of the History and Geography of the place, in which these two subjects are treated exhaustively, and those who wish to know anything about the history of the capital of the west, will find all that they require, and a great deal more. Then we have an account of the population of the place; the trade and commerce; the Government and revenue; and then a description of the city, in addition to a large amount of other information. As Bombay is now the place at which people stop either when they go to, or come from England, it is well that something should be known about it, and therefore we strongly recommend the Guide to all who are in want of information about the place.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'s s.s. GWALIOR, J. C. Babot, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr. Phillips, Mr. A. R. Butcher, Mr. A. Brock, Mr. W. Brock, and Mr. McMahon.
For Venice.—Dr. Robert Poll.

THE BARQUE DELAWUR.

THE barque Delawur arrived on Sunday with her cargo of coals in a state of combustion. The captain and crew have succeeded in reaching Bombay in their ship, though it was feared occasionally that the fire would gain the mastery, hence her boats were ready for leaving at a moment's notice. Seeing her long boat swung out, and hanging ready in a pair of temporary davits as she approached the harbour, it was surmised that she had picked up the people of the T. King, Teviotdale, or other missing or overdue vessel. An exceptionally high percentage of vessels this year are reported burnt at sea or arrive with their cargoes on fire, which is difficult to account for, considering the improved system of ventilation such as is now adopted. Can it be that the fore and aft ventilators along the ship's keel and bilges confine the gas and produce, instead of averting, combustion? As we reported the other day the ship County of Peebles spoke the T. King at sea in 20° S. Latitude and the T. K. had been on fire and had jettisoned some 500 tons of cargo. No fears need be entertained, however, about the captain and crew, as her boats are known to be of the best and would doubtless be ready, and the probabilities are that they would soon be picked up, supposing they eventually had to leave her. Directly the pilot (Mr. Paddy,) reported the ship Delawur as having arrived, both Captain Searle, Master Attendant, and Mr. Jolley, Harbour Master, repaired with all appliances at their command to the burning vessel.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

DHARAMSEY PANACHUND *vs.* HUSSONBHOY GOOLAM HOOSIEN.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, for the defendant, appeared before Mr. Justice Bayley to show cause against a rule *nisi* which had been obtained by the plaintiff on the 8th inst. The rule called upon the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from dealing or parting (except to the plaintiff) with certain goods landed by him from the ship Gool Anar and with the bills of lading, and from removing any goods still remaining on board the ship. An interim injunction had also been granted. The Advocate General, with Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, for the plaintiff, appeared in support of the rule.

The rule was granted on the facts mentioned in an affidavit made by the plaintiff, from which it appeared that defendant is the owner of the schooner Gool Anar, and on the 4th November 1876 at Mozambique, by his agent there, chartered the schooner to plaintiff on a voyage from Mozambique to Bombay, and thence to Diu in consideration of Rs. 800 paid to defendant's agent and of the further sum of Rs. 1,001 to be paid by plaintiff on the safe arrival of the schooner at Bombay The terms of the charter were reduced to writing in the Guzratee language; and plaintiff shipped on board the schooner goods of the value of about Rs. 17,000 for conveyance to Bombay, and procured other persons at Mozambique, including the defendant himself, to ship goods of the aggregate value of about Rs. 125,000, in consideration of freight to be paid to plaintiff in Bombay by the shippers or their consignees. By plaintiff's direction, the nacoda of the schooner received goods on board and signed bills of lading in respect thereof, retaining duplicates of the bills of lading signed by him. The schooner sailed from Mozambique and arrived in Bombay on the 2nd inst. Plaintiff then requested the nacoda to deliver to him the bills of lading in order that he might, by means of the same, deliver some of the goods to the consignees, and await the shippers' direction in respect to certain other goods the consignees of which had during the voyage of the schooner failed in business, and collect or secure himself in respect of the freight due to him. Plaintiff at the same time made preparations for the landing of his own goods by the schooner The nacoda was about to deliver the duplicates of the bills of lading, and plaintiff was about to remove his goods, when the defendant came, and on the pretence that he had a lien on the cargo for the unpaid balance of freight under the charter party, directed the nacoda not to give the duplicate bills of lading to plaintiff. Defendant took the bills and prevented plaintiff from landing his goods. Plaintiff thereupon tendered to defendant Rs. 1,001, the unpaid balance of freight under the charter party and required defendant by a solicitor's letter to give him (plaintiff) the duplicate bills of lading. Defendant, in his reply through his solicitor, claimed the right of retaining the duplicate bills and collecting the freight due to plaintiff and accounting to him for it, on the ground that he, as owner of the schooner, was responsible to the various shippers of the goods for their proper delivery Plaintiff then offered to indemnify defendant against any such liability if it should be held to exist and repeated the tender of the Rs. 1,001. Defendant refused to give up the bills and landed the whole of the goods and removed some of them to his own warehouse. Plaintiff therefore complained of being deprived, by the wrongful conduct of the defendant, of his own goods and being subjected to serious liability to the shippers of the goods, inasmuch as he was prevented from securing the delivery to consignees of the said goods other than his own, and withholding delivery of other goods from consignees who had failed in business, and securing himself in respect of the freight due to him. Defendant had entered in his own name, in the Custom House, all goods consigned partly to Jairam Prapjee, who has lately applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and partly to Sewchand Goolabchand, who has lately absconded from Bombay. The goods principally consisted of foreign gold and silver coins and ivory. Defendant had already removed to his house the former and was engaged in removing the latter.

For the defendant, a number of affidavits had been made denying the allegations made on behalf of the plaintiff, and there were also affidavits in reply. The learned counsel on either side quoted largely from text-books, and many English authorities were cited. His Lordship said he saw a difficulty in making the rule absolute and suggested an amicable settlement, which was finally come to, and the suit between the parties is thus virtually at an end. After much discussion, the following consent order was made:—

By consent the rule nisi and interim injunction discharged; defendant forthwith—on production to him by the consignees of delivery orders and receipts for payment of freight signed by plaintiff and of bills of lading of goods signed by the consignees, and on payment by the consignees of the landing charges—to deliver over the goods mentioned in such bills of lading consigned by the said schooner other than those consigned thereof to the names of Sewchand Goolabchand and Jairam Pragjee respectively. As to the goods consigned by the plaintiff to Sewchand Goolabchand, the plaintiff hereby undertaking to indemnify the defendant against all claim in respect of such goods by Sewchand Goolabchand or any one lawfully claiming through him, it is ordered that defendant deliver such goods to the plaintiff on delivery to him of the two bills of lading in respect of such goods now in plaintiff's possession; and as to all other goods consigned by the said schooner to Sewchand Goolabchand other than those already provided for, and as to all goods consigned to Jairam Pragjee, and as to all other goods shipped by the said schooner to Bombay, in respect where of no claim shall be made or dispute arise, it is ordered that the same be handed over to Limjee N. Banajee, Esq., or his agent, to be held subject to order of the judge in Chambers. Defendant to account forthwith for freight received by him; and on receipt of such account plaintiff to pay defendant Rs. 1,001 less such amount of freight. Each party to pay his own costs.

THE BLOCK ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

THE following correspondence has been sent to us for publication:—

To H. P. LeMesurier, Esq., Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Bombay.

The humble petition of the undersigned native grain merchants of Bombay

Showeth as follows:—1. Your petitioners are the principal native dealers in grain and seed in Bombay, and they have branch firms or agencies or correspondents at nearly every station along the G. I. P. line.

2. Down to the month of November last your petitioners' grain and seed was brought by the Railway Company from up-country stations to Bombay without, except in a few instances, any delay in its conveyance.

3. In the beginning of November your petitioners found that their grain and seed (except linseed) was not being forwarded to them, and they wrote to their agents complaining of the delay, but the said agents have been unanimous in declaring that they have duly sent the grain to the stations, but in spite of their utmost efforts it is not despatched, while cotton and linseed, and even in some cases gram and seed, like that belonging to your petitioners, but owned by European merchants, have been forwarded in priority to your petitioners' goods.

4. A great deal of your petitioners' grain and seed is now actually spoiling at up-country stations, and your petitioners have already lost their contracts and are suffering great inconvenience and loss in Bombay.

Many of your petitioners have applied to the Traffic Manager of the Railway on the subject of the delay of which they complain, but he tells them he has no waggons.

6. Your petitioners would urge upon you that unless proper provision can be made for the conveyance of their goods they will not only sustain an enormous present loss but will be obliged to close their agencies and withdraw from the trade. The bulk of their capital is now locked up in grain and seed which they cannot obtain and resell, and which is spoiling more and more every day.

7. The following particulars will satisfy you of the importance of the subject matter of this petition:—

At Jubbulpore station there are about 50,000 bags of grain and seed, a great deal of which has been lying there since the beginning of November.

At Nagpoor there are about 50 000 bags.
At Chindwara about 30,000 bags.
At Kereli about 25,000 bags.
At Gadarwara about 40,000 bags.
At Bankheri about 5,000 bags.
At Paparia about 8,000 bags.
At Sohagpur about 25,000 bags.
At Seniri about 20,000 bags.
At Itarsi about 5,000 bags.
At Scori about 25,000 bags.
At Hurda about 15,000 bags.
At Shegaon about 20,000 bags.
At Murtizapur about 2,000 bags.
At Akola about 10,000 bags.
At Wurdha about 5,000 bags.
At Hingunghaut about 10,000 bags.
At Amraoti about 20,000 bags.
At Shapura about 15,000 bags, and besides these there are about 2 or 3 lacs of bags lying at other stations.

All your petitioners are constantly receiving advice, that their grain and seed is spoiling. For instances your petitioner, Vussunjee Narron, has received telegrams from his agents up-country of which the following are copies:—

No. 522. dated 30th December 1876.
From Paparia, To Bombay.
From Vussonjee Narronjee To Vussonjee Narron
Goods under great damages; cannot get empties, neither station master say anything; arrange for waggons.

No. 20, dated 2nd January 1877.
From Bankheri To Bombay.
From Vussonjee Narronjee To Vussonjee Narronjee.
Goods detained three months; suffering much loss; cannot get waggons; arrange early and see General Manager. I cannot get waggons; other merchants forwarding their goods.

No. 15, Dated 2nd January 1877.
From Kerel, To Bombay.
From Vussonjee Narayen To Vussonjee Narayen.
9,000 bags ready; white ants infesting; request manager for empties to clear.

No. 53.
From Semri To Bombay.
From Vussonjee Narron To Vussonjee Narron.
3,000 bags delayed; cant get waggons.

No. 156.
From Gadarwara, To Bombay.
From Vussonjee Narron To Vussonjee Narron.
9,000 bags destroying in yard; waggons lying here; station master objecting to it.

Your petitioners are of course prepared to put up with any inconvenience or loss which may arise from any temporary pressure on the line or other accidental cause creating delay in the transmission of goods, but they certainly think that the circumstances mentioned in this petition disclose a state of things which calls for more active interference and greater efforts to spare them a ruinous loss and to save an important trade than have yet been made.

Your petitioners therefore pray—

1. That proper provision may be made for the speedy conveyance of their grain and seed to Bombay.

2. That all goods should be promptly forwarded from up-country stations in the order in which they are received at such stations.

3. That if cotton and linseed are allowed to have priority of dispatch over grain and seed (against which your petitioners would nevertheless protest) goods of the same description as those of your petitioners may at all events be forwarded according to the time of their receipt.

And your petitioners, &c.

RAMJEE COOSHNAJEE
and 73 others

Dated at Bombay the 13th day of January 1877.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE following is the annual report of the Grant Medical College to which we alluded in our report of the meeting in the *Bombay Gazette* of Friday:—

The following report gives the history of the 31st year of the College:—When I last had the honour to present the report of the College in the year 1873, I was able with much satisfaction to bring forward data which showed that a new era of success had been entered upon. The period of depression which characterized the preceding years, notably those from 1864 to 1870, during which the average strength of the matriculated student class was only 26, had apparently passed away, and new life and energy had accrued to this Institution. It had become possible to introduce a more healthy system of requiring the students to pay for the education they received, which, fitting them for the practice of one of the most important professions, opened for them an honourable and lucrative career in life—rather than to be paid for their attendance here—and in thus abrogating the eleemosynary character of the Institution, which had previously not only opened its doors gratuitously, but by the offer of scholarships and stipends to the greater number of the students (thereby supporting them during their residence), had seemed to humbly sue for volunteers to a profession, which, in a more advanced state of society, commands for itself an ample supply of earnest and independent workers; tended to foster and develope a healthier tone amongst the students and to lessen their dependency on extraneous aid. Such a system (the gratuitous one alluded to) was perhaps necessary in the early years of the College in which the demand for medical men, educated in the European system of medicine to work among the teeming thousands of this city, had yet to be created; but I rejoice to think that this period has passed away, and ... with the spreading enlightenment which advancing education is producing the belief in talismans and charms and the grosser forms of empiricism is fading out and giving place to more rational practice: and I confidently hope that the recent changes in the University regulations, by which the study of natural science will be fostered, will do much to encourage the growth of knowledge of this important kind, which as yet is very faint amongst the masses of the people. It has always been my earnest endeavour to impress upon the students passing through the College, the great fact that it is their duty and privilege to disseminate around them the knowledge of the truths they learn in physical science, and so, in dissipating the ignorance that now exists, to do much to contribute to the growth of public opinion on sanitary science and medicine. How great is the ignorance that now prevails is only dimly appreciated by the European element in Bombay, and is known only to those medical men whom practice brings into closer contact with the people. And here I may be pardoned in stating, that I believe that the improvement in the health of the city as shown in the lessening death-rate, is to no small degree due, not only to the spread of a better and more natural system of medicine, but to the gradual, though slow, dissemination of a knowledge of the laws of health and life which many amongst the senior graduates of this College have long and arduously been striving to bring about. This opinion is, I think, supported by the fact that among the various races of the city all living under the same climatic and telluric influences, the death-rate varies exceedingly (from 21 to 45 per 1,000). The races who have most readily received and adopted the knowledge, which European science has disseminated are those, as a rule, whose death-rate has the most improved since the introduction of sanitary measures; and I may quote here a para. from the last report of the Health Officer to the Municipality, who writes of the death-rate of the Parsee community as follows:—"Their material prosperity and their appreciation of the rules of health and their readiness and willingness to comply with and follow the rules and advice of the Health Department render the Parsee an exceptionally healthy and vigorous community." It has been urged by some that there is a danger of the city being overstocked with graduates in medicine, and that the time is rapidly approaching, when young medical men will find it difficult to ensure a livelihood by the practice of their profession here; but if what I have just stated be true, there can be no truth in such an assertion, but rather with the widening circle of knowledge among the people a wider and a wider sphere will open for their labour, and if they "but to themselves be true," they will be establishing the larger growth of knowledge, and opening out a more extensive sphere of usefulness and profits.

CHANGES IN THE STAFF.—It has been usual at the commencement of every report to give a list which has proved more or less long, of the changes of the staff of the College during the year under review. The present year, I regret to say, forms no exception to the rule, but the changes are happily somewhat fewer than usual. Professors in European Colleges often retain their chairs undisturbed for many years; how frequent are the changes here may be gathered from the fact that during the past five years no fewer than twenty-eight alterations in the Professorial staff have occurred. Surgeon Major J. T. D. McKenzie, Professor of Surgery and Dental Surgery, proceeded to England on two years' leave on medical certificate on the 10th May 1876, and Dr. Blanc acts for him as Professor of Surgery only. Dr. Hunter, Principal and Professor of Medicine, having been promoted to the post of Deputy Surgeon-General in June last, I was appointed his successor, and the chair of physiology, thus become vacant, was filled by Surgeon-Major A. N. Hojel. Dr. Hunter has thus terminated a long connection with the College. Appointed in 1862 as Professor of Opthalmic Surgery, he in 1866 became Principal on the death of Dr. Robert Haines, and from that time to the present, with the exception of 3½ years spent in Europe, has devoted himself to the interests of the College and its attached hospital. During this period, as I have before shown, this Institution has passed through many vicissitudes, and the position it has now attained may, certainly in a considerable degree, be attributed to the zeal and care of Dr. Hunter. Assistant Surgeon Kaikhusroo Rustomjee Vicajee, L.M., who had obtained nine months' leave, resumed charge of the duties of Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence to the Guzerathi Vernacular Class, from Assistant Surgeon Hormusjee Dadabhoy, L.M., on the 29th August.

The following gives a brief summary of the numerical strength of the several classes and the changes which have taken place.

GRADUATE AND UNDER-GRADUATES CLASS.—There were 191 students, of whom 59 were fresh men. Twenty went up for the final examination for the L. M. and S. degree of the University, and eleven passed. Four students, viz., Messrs. Vaz, Fialho, Menezes, and A. D. Shroff, have gone to England to complete their education in the English schools of medicine, and sixteen students have, from one cause or another, ceased to attend the College. There were thus 154 left on the College rolls. There are at present also six gentlemen, the first four of whom are Licentiates of Medicine in England, who have proceeded there to obtain English qualification fitting them to enter, if successful, the covenanted medical service of India, viz., H. D. Mussani, M. D. Makuna, D. A. Gomes, M. E. Reporter, D. P. Wurlikur, and K. R. Kirtikur. During the year two others who had qualified in England, viz., K. A. Dullal and S. S. Dantra, were successful, and obtained commissions in the service. It will, I think, be seen from this that the students of medicine are evincing a fuller appreciation of the value of the boon thus offered them by the British Government in opening up for them an honourable career in the public service of this country.

HOSPITAL APPRENTICES CLASS.—There were 30 apprentices in this class at the commencement of the Session, 18 of whom have recently joined. Seven went up for their final examination, six passed, four resigned, leaving twenty only in the College.

MARATHI VERNACULAR CLASS.—There were 55 pupils in this class. Of these, twenty-five were native medical pupils, eight of whom passed, three resigned, two were discharged, and one was transferred, thus leaving in the class 11. Of the 30 vernacular pupils, 13 were new admissions; seven passed their final examination, eight were discharged, and five left: ten remain in the class. The total number of native medical and vernacular pupils in the class amounts to 21.

GUZERATHI VERNACULAR CLASS.—This class consisted of 24 pupils. Of these, two were discharged, leaving only 22 in the College.

L. M. and S. DEGREE.—There were 20 candidates for this degree, of whom 11 were found qualified, 3 having passed in the first class, and 8 in the second class.

1ST L. M. AND S. EXAMINATION.—Forty junior students presented themselves for their examination, and nineteen passed.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF THE HOSPITAL APPRENTICES.—Seven hospital apprentices, having concluded their curriculum at the College, presented themselves for their examination, held in September last, and six were found qualified.

PASS EXAMINATION OF THE VERNACULAR CLASS.—There were thirteen candidates, and all were found qualified for the grade of passed native medical pupils.

(*To be continued.*)

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P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

MOUNT ROAD, MAZAGON.

FOUR BUNGALOWS on Mount Road, Mazagon. Rent Rs. 175, 100, 100 and 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

CHINCHPOOGLEY HILL.

TWO UPPER-STORIED commodious BUNGALOWS on Chinchpoogley Hill. Rent Rs. 150 and 125.

Two Lower-roomed BUNGALOWS with three good Bed-rooms. Rent Rs. 100 and 75.

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

CHINCHPOOGLEY AND PARELL.

TWO FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Chinchpoogley called Morning Villas. Rent only Rs. 125 each.

Two BUNGALOWS in "UPNA COTTAGE." Rent Rs. 65 each.

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

PARELL.

ONE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW near Government House. Rent Rs. 40. Four other UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOWS on Parell Road. Rent Rs. 60, 60, 50 and 40.

Two Lower-Roomed BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 40 and 40. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

GRANT ROAD.

TWO UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOWS near the Grant Road Station. Rent only Rs. 100 and Rs. 75.

One Lower-Roomed BUNGALOW near the Bridge. Rent Rs. 90.

One UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW just vacated by JOHN S. MAIDMENT, Esq. Rent only Rs. 100.

One BUNGALOW near the Grant Road Theatre. Rent Rs. 110.

Another Lower-roomed BUNGALOW. Rent only Rs. 50. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

ALSO several large and commodious OFFICES, GODOWNS AND SHOPS too numerous to advertise in detail. A complete list could be seen at the Office of the Undersigned. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,

28, MEADOW STREET.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

TO BE LET, a LARGE AIRY TOP-ROOM, Bruce Lane, Fort, suitable for a Residence or Office. Apply "P. S.," *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street.

A SPLENDID DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS (complete) with 93 Slides, FOR SALE. Rare opportunity. Apply ROSE & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, a strong and show Grey ARAB HORSE, Harness and Phaeton; price only Rs. 450. Any rtial allowed or sold separately. "X," *Bombay Gazette.*

A GENTLEMAN wishing to Board in a Private Family, or with Bachelors, will be glad to receive communications addressed "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette.*

ENAMELLED IRON WARE, GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS, FANCY CARPETS, &c. W. J. ESSAI, corner of Meadow and Forbes Street, Fort.

SOUTHERN INDIA TOBACCO and CIGAR Co., Limited. MADRAS, (late CAMPBELL & Co., Dindigul,) a limited number of shares available. For particulars apply to C. E. MITCHELL & Co., No 11, Hummum Street.

PROCLAMATION DAY, Jan. 1st, 1877—The VIEW 12 by 15 is now ready for inspection at P. VUCCINO & Co.'s STUDIO, Meadow Street. As only a limited number of copies will be printed, subscribers' names can now be registered.

WANTED.

DRAFTSMAN REQUIRED for the Office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for IRRIGATION, SATARA. Applications, with Testimonials and specimens of Drawings, to be sent to Major PENNY, R. E., Satara, from whom particulars regarding pay, &c. will be obtained.

C. B. F. PENNY, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation Satara.

Satara, 9th January 1877.

HOUSES TO LET.

MATHERAN.

THE BUNGALOWS TO LET for HOT SEASON, known as follows:—

ROZARIO'S HOUSE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

WADIA LODGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 4 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one

WALKER'S COTTAGE. Rent Rs. 400. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Drawing and Dining-rooms in one.

CAMA COTTAGE. Rent Rs 450. Accommodation: 2 Bed-rooms 2 Dressing-rooms, 2 Bath-rooms and Sitting and Dining-rooms.

THE KEEPSAKE. Rent Rs. 300. Accommodation: 1 Bed-room, 2 Bath-rooms and 1 Sitting-room.

THE FOLLY, an excellent Upstair BUNGALOW. Rent Rs. 1,000 per year in advance. Accommodation: 4 Bed-rooms and 4 Bath-rooms; up-stairs: 2 Bed-rooms and 2 Bath-rooms, besides Sitting and Dining-rooms Downstairs.

Apply to

J. C. PINTO,
Proprietor Alexandra Hotel.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the HALF YEAR ending 31st December 1876 have THIS DAY been POSTED.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 13th January 1877.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to state that he WILL NOT be ANSWERABLE for any DEBTS incurred by the MESSMAN of this Battalion from the 1st January 1877.

E. CROFTON, Captain,
60th Rifles, P. M. C., 4th Battalion.

Agra, 8th January 1877.

LOTTERY.

BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,

IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

Rupees 25,000 in cash to be distributed in 1,916 prizes.

EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

TICKETS to be SOLD at Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.; JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.; SINGER SEWING MACHINE AGENCY; Mr. B. X. FURTADO' Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road; Dr. J. N. FONSECA at Dhobie Talao and Dr. P. J. L. DESOUZA at Khetwady.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES for the Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, during the official year 1877-78 will be received at the Factory Office not later than 12 o'clock Noon on the 12th February 1877:—

Saltpetre, the supply of 150 up to 250 Tons, as required.

Saltpetre, the supply of smaller quantities from 1 Ton upwards.

Miscellaneous Stores according to list in Office.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

F. CALDECOTT, Captain, R.A.,
Acting Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory.

Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 9th January 1877.

NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALTERATION IN RATES ON COTTON.

NOTICE.—In lieu of the Ground Rent and Bunder Fees hitherto levied by this Company, there will be charged—

RAILWAY-BORNE COTTON ON DELIVERY ON THE GROUND—
For Docras or Full-pressed Bales, each.......... ½ Anna
Unpressed or Half-pressed Bales, each.......... ½ do.
SEA-BORNE COTTON ON IMPORT—
On each Docra.......... ½ Anna
On each Bale.......... 1 do.

Export Fee Half Anna per Bale.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th January 1877.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

RE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE SHAREHOLDERS and DEBTORS of the abovenamed Bank, who have NOT PAID their CALLS made by the Court of Chancery in 1867 and 1871, or their DEBTS, are informed that the Official Liquidator, through his Agent and Attorney, MR. T. F. PUNNETT, of Bombay, is prepared to receive from them PROPOSALS for a COMPROMISE of the amount due; and notice is hereby given, that unless proposals are made on or before the 31st day of March 1877, the Official Liquidator will proceed to offer the CLAIMS for Sale by Auction or private contract under the direction of the High Court of Justice.—Dated this Eighth day of Dec. 1876.

FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
5, Bank Buildings, London, E. C.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard up to 12 o'clock of the 22nd January 1877, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT of the ARTICLES specified in the Schedules for One Year from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878, or until the date of sanction by Government of new contracts for the year 1878-79.

Tenders to be superscribed, "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may Tender for one or as many complete classes as they please but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash mentioned in the Schedules.

Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper, which are sealed and kept at this Office for their inspection.

Persons desirous of undertaking the contract can obtain, on application at this Office, Printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

G. BO. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 21st December 1876.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
CHANCERY DIVISION.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS 1862 and 1867, and in the MATTER of the LONDON ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited.

ALL PERSONS claiming to be CREDITORS of the above-named Company, and who have not already been allowed as creditors by the Liquidators of the said Company, are hereby required, on or before the 10th day of April 1877, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of THEIR DEBTS or CLAIMS and the NAMES and ADDRESSES of THEIR SOLICITORS (if any) to Mr. PETER WILLIAMS, the Solicitor of the Liquidators, at his Office, situate at 5 Bank Buildings, in the City of London, and if so required by Notice in writing from the Liquidators, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at the Office of the Vice-Chancellor SIR RICHARD MALINS, No. 3, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the BENEFIT of ANY DISTRIBUTION made before such debts are proved. TUESDAY, the 17th day of April 1877, at 12 o'clock at Noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on any Debts or Claims which shall be so sent in. At the expiration of the time above-mentioned a Final Certificate of Debts will be issued, and all persons not claiming as aforesaid will be excluded and the ASSETS of the Company DIVIDED amongst the persons who shall be entitled thereto.—Dated this 16th day of December 1876.

E. W. WALKER,
Chief Clerk.

FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
5, Bank Buildings, London.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW ASSURANCES.

1850—1855 ....£2,492,988 6 7
1855—1860 ....£2,815,455 3 0
1860—1865 ....£3,834,365 5 6
1865—1870 ....£5,713,813 7 3
1870—1875 ....£6,048,364 4 4

The new business of the past financial year 1875—upwards of £1,500,000—was the largest of any office in the United Kingdom.

THE INVESTED FUNDS have now increased to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THE BONUS divided amongst the Policy-holders at last division in 1875 amounted to £372,710.

PROPOSAL FORMS and every information may be obtained on application at the Offices or Agencies of the Company.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, January 1877.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters. The above are the best Clocks adapted for, Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
J. J. L. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
7, RAMPART ROW.
N. B.—Charges strictly moderate.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR COAL saves 200 Maunds Coal per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR WOOD with PATENT DAMPER saves 2 000 cubic feet wood per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, the most Economical Instrument out for Well Sinking and Cleaning.

BULL'S PATENT FIXED CLAY CUTTERS, take well through the hardest clay.

BULL'S PATENT PERMANENT WAY, Simple, Economical and strong.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK BARRELS for underground drains, cost less than half as much as drain pipes. Apply Agency BULL'S PATENTS, Sahibgunge via Sickreegully.

STONEY'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING HELICAL EXCAVATOR, very effective for clay, in conjunction with Bull's Dredgers or Sand

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MESSRS. ZIFFER & WALKER,
ENGINEERS, MACHINE-MAKERS,
AND CONTRACTORS,
BOSTON WORKS,
MANCHESTER.

MR. ZIFFER and MR. WALKER are at present in Bombay and will be glad to give ESTIMATES for BUILDING and ERECTING COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS.

Messrs. ZIFFER and WALKER will quote price for Machinery delivered at Liverpool, or, if preferred, will give Estimates for Machinery delivered and set up in working order in any part of India.

Plans and Specifications may be seen by applying to

MR. F. H. ZIFFER
WATSON'S HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay; Messrs F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta: Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A bright Bay well-bred Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, lately brought by P. and O. Steamer to Bombay from Australia, believed to be sound, very quiet with excellent paces, fit for a Charger, Hunter, or to carry a lady, up to 14 stone, is being sold for no fault whatever, price Rs. 1,200.

A handsome pair of Chesnut Arabs, 6 and 7 years, 14-3 high, well matched, good movers, with open Carriage by "Thorn," in good order, also set of English double harness, Turn-out, Rs. 2,500.

A Brown thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years, 14-3½ high, thoroughly broken Cavalry charger, stands Musketry fire well, and broken to single harness, Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Arab Colt, 4 years, about 14-2 high, moves well, would make a first charger for a light weight. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 15-2 high, a splendid trotter, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut stud-bred, 4 years, 14-3 high, a good saddle horse, Rs. 50.

A pair of Brown Walers, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, with Mail Phaeton nearly new, and set of new English double harness to match, Turn-out, Rs. 2,200.

"Sportsman," an Iron Grey Arab, 7 years, 14 2 high, very powerful and gallops well, Rs. 700.

A well-bred Chestnut Persian saddle Horse, 15 hands, a good cross-country horse, has carried 14st. for the last two years, Rs. 500.

A powerful Chesnut Persian Gelding, 6 years, 14-3 high, a good Dogcart Horse, Rs. 450.

A large and handsome Waler Gelding, 6 years, 16-2½ high, perfectly broken to harness, Rs. 800.

A Chesnut Arab charger 14-1, Rs. 500.

A Brougham and Arab Horse, in good order, Rs. 500.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stable, Bombay, 1st January 1877.

INDIGESTION RELIEVED IN FIVE MINUTES.
DR. SIMES'
FAR-FAMED
PEPSINE MIXTURE,
The only Cure for
INDIGESTION.
Trade Mark "PEPSINE MIXTURE."
THE GREAT HEALER OF THE STOMACH, IS WARRANTED TO CURE

Indigestion
Heartburn
Wind
Acidity
Giddiness
Headache
Liver Complaint
Pains between the Shoulders
Loss of Appetite
Rejection of Food
Bitterness in the Mouth
Jaundice
Redness in the Face
Palpitation, &c.

It quickly removes all obstructions from the stomach, and promotes the healthy action of the viscera. It causes a due secretion of bile, neutralises acidity, and removes all indigested food from the stomach, and assists Nature in her regular progress It contains nothing injurious; can be taken by the most delicate person; is a good pick-me-up taken in the morning after excess of eating or drinking. Price Re. 1-6 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF INDIGESTION.

—WAGSTAFF, Esq., Droitwich, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I have suffered from indigestion and liver complaint for a long while, and have paid £50 to one of the first physicians in Birmingham for advice and medicines, but obtained no relief. One bottle of Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture has done me more good than all the medicines I have taken."

Mr. C. BRITTEN, 78 High-street, Birmingham, writes:—"Your Dr. Simes' Pepsine Mixture not only sells well, but purchasers also speak in the highest terms of it, some even declaring that it has done them very much good when other things tried for years have failed, and amongst those prescriptions from various medical men."

COUGHS RELIEVED IN TWO MINUTES.

BRONCHITIS!!! COUGHS!!! COLDS!!!
NEWTON-MASON'S
HOREHOUND AND LINSEED LINCTUS,
THE GREAT CURE FOR BRONCHITIS,
Is warranted to Cure

Coughs of years' standing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Colds, Difficulty of Breathing, Diphtheria, Inflamed, Sore and Ulcerated Throats, Bronchitis, Wooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Lungs and Air Vessels. Thousands of persons have been cured of their coughs by its magic influences on the bronchial tubes. It will relieve the most distressing Coughs in two minutes as its effects are so magical, speedily dissolving the congealed phlegm and causing free expectoration, thereby giving that inestimable boon a comfortable night's sleep, to sufferers. It is also a sure preventive against consumption. So ask for Newton-Mason's Patent Horehound and Linseed Linctus. Price Re. 1-6 per bottle, cash, or by post 48 stamps.

WONDERFUL CURE OF HOARSENESS AND COUGH.

Mrs. ANDREWS 21, Kenion-Street, writes:—"Dear Sir,—I am very much pleased to tell you that after I took four teaspoonsful of your Linctus my hoarseness went quite away. It also relieved the cough immediately I gave some to my daughter. She had been hoarse for four months. It quite cured her. I also gave some to my little girl, twelve months old, suffering from whooping cough. It has cured her. I shall always recommend it."

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA:
A. W. MASON, 15 ROYAL STREET,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL OF MESSRS. M. F. CASH AND CO.
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. SIMES' PATENT LIVER PILLS. warranted not to contain Blue Pill or Calomel, are the best and safest Pills ever yet discovered to cure quickly pains between the shoulders and in the side, by acting directly on the liver, without purging the bowels. Sold in boxes, Re. 1 cash.

AGENTS WANTED THROUGHOUT INDIA.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

"CHRISTMAS" AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (LIMITED).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA. VIA TO RES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & Co.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & Co., Agents,
Calcutta.

MACHINERY
FOR
INDIA.

MESSRS. FIELD, FIELD & COTTON, Consulting Engineers. CHANDOS CHAMBERS, ADELPHI, LONDON. Select and purchase Steam and General Machinery for Clients in India.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS.—Genuine Scotch Orange MARMALADE.
Genuine Scotch Pure Jams.
Soups in Tins, ready for use.
Dry Lobsters in Tins, for Salads, Curries, &c.
Ham and Chicken Sausages in Skins and Tins.
Duke of Edinburgh Sauce, Pickles, &c.

Can be had of upwards of 3,000 Grocers in United Kingdom, Factories, Aberdeen and London.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POWDER. FLORIDA WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA. PHILADELPHIA, 1876. Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, then are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and adress "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

GIESLER and Co.'s
Champagne ....Rs. 50 per dozen quarts.
„ .... „ 52 per case of 2 dozen pints.
KENNETH MACKENZIE and Co.'s
Fine Amontillado Sherry ..Rs. 33 per dozen.
Amontillado No. 2 .... „ 30 „
CRESWELL and Co., LISBON
No. 1 Fine Old Port ......Rs. 33 per dozen,
„ 2 Rich Fruity Port .... „ 27 „
„ 3 Red Port .... „ 23 „
"Montigo" Red Wine ...... „ 14 „

W. NICOL & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 21st October 1876.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON GLOBE AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance against Fire upon Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the Undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.

With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principa Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits.		Without Pofits.	
Age.	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as.
20	27 10 8	20	24 15 8
25	29 0 4	25	26 3 4
30	31 0 8	30	28 1 0
35	34 5 8	35	31 1 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 4
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 4
50	52 11 4	50	47 11 4
55	63 11 4	55	57 10 8

*** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by station age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland.

NEW AND IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN VOTE AT MEETINGS.
AMALGAMATION OR TRANSFER OF BUSINESS *PROHIBITED AND IMPOSSIBLE.*

[*These essential features are not granted by any other Company, and they establish the existence of complete security to those Assured in the "Oriental."*]

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.

PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIE ONLY, and remain in India.

EIGHTY PER CENT. OF THE PREMIUMS are invested in trust for Policy-holders.

The Ratio of Expenses in 2 years, is less than English Companies of 10 years' standing.

The Increase in the Accumulated Fund during last year is about 100 per cent.

Annual Reports, Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, Applications for Shares, and Agencies may be obtained from any of the Agents or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
MANAGER AND ACTUARY.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bomay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF THE "POSITIVE"
FROM JANUARY TO OCTOBER
1876.

Proposals Received...	251	Rs. 14,79,500	0 0
Policies Issued	215	10,54,500	0 0
New Current Annual Premium Income...		43,084	13 8
Proposals Declined...	33	2,49,500	0 0

or 16-8 per cent. of Proposals received.

The amount of Policies issued in India during the ten months of 1876, namely, Rs. 10,54,500, being at an issue rate of Rs. 12,65,400 per annum, is about 50 per cent in excess of the average new Indian business secured by one of the largest Life Offices, established now for nearly half a century.

PROGRESS of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to meet claims.

Held by Official Trustees on
31st December 1873 ... Rs. 78 968 9 6
Do. Do. 1874 ... 2,00,752 6 4
Do. Do, 1875 ...* 3,38,350 5 3

* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Pape on 31st December 1875, after meeting all claims.

The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.

Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates, and all information, can be obtained on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.

4, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennia period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852........................£ 76,925
Do. 1862........................£300,690
Do. 1872........................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATHEW CLARK & SONS, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1877.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD).

PALE TONIC BITTERS,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.
"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED
ORANGE BITTERS.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

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DOUGLAS STAPENHIL.
FADED AWAY.
CREPPY IN SEARCH OF A WIFE.
A GENTEEL TRAGEDY,

and Eight other Indian Stories written during the late S. W. MONSOON.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies:—

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F S QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. MADRAS: Messrs. PHARO [illegible]